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Important Announcement

Complete background information, and dispatches from our special correspondents, on the important announcement released at 10 p. m. (eastern war time) Jan. 26, will be contained in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow.

Lend-Lease Extension; Commons: Secret Session; Larger Airport Opposed

The World's Day—January 26, 1943

Washington: Bill to Extend Lend-Lease Offered

A bill to continue the Administration's lend-lease authority for another year was introduced by Chairman Bloom (D) of New York of the House Foreign Relations Committee as especially needed now "when the United Nations are on the march to victory."

A five member House Naval sub-committee was named to investigate a published report that Marines at Guadalcanal had to unload a ship because of refusal of merchant seamen to work on Sunday.

The 15 non-operating railroad unions have asked for a Federal emergency board to hear their wage demands, but Dr. William M. Leiserson, who has the power of appointment, said he was withholding action until the question of jurisdiction involving the War Labor Board is clarified by executive order.

A resolution to increase the national debt limit to $210,000,000,000 was introduced in the Senate by Chairman George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee. The debt limit extension is necessary he said to permit borrowings for prosecution of the war.

The Senate passed 71-10 a bill to permit merger of the Postal Telegraph Company and Western Union. The bill now goes to the House where a similar Senate-approved measure failed last session for lack of action.

The Office of Price Administration reported complete satisfaction with its New York State test of ration banking, which will be instituted on a nation-wide basis Jan. 27. Ration banking does not apply to consumers but to merchants, wholesalers and banks.

The Justice Department announced that a Federal Grand Jury at Fort Smith, Ark., had indicted the Ozark Canners Association, Inc., of Fayetteville, Ark., three can manufacturers, five cannery suppliers, ten canneries and 175 persons on charges of violating the Antitrust Act in the purchase and sale of tomatoes in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas.

Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accepted the resignation of Edward J. Flynn as national committeeman from New York, saying Mr. Flynn could not give adequate attention to that job while serving as Minister to Australia.

The nomination of former Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board was approved, 10 to 2, by the Senate Commerce Committee.

A probable limit of ten cans for each member of a family before coupons will be taken when rationing of canned goods comes was reported to have been tentatively agreed upon by the Office of Price Administration.

Attorney General Biddle announced that a Federal Grand Jury at Newark, N. J., had indicted the Marine Maintenance Corporation of Bayonne, N. J., and two persons on accusations that they collected more than $600,000 in overcharges and fraudulent fees in the conversion and repair of 12 ships used in the service to North Africa and Russia.

In Europe: House of Commons in Secret Session

The House of Commons went into secret session on motion of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who said earlier he understood suggestions for formation of a United Nations War Council had "been canvassed in the United States," but that he had nothing to add to previous statements.

"From now on we think of attack—determined, unrelenting, smashing attack," said President Roosevelt in a message read in Belfast, at ceremonies commemorating first anniversary of landing of United States troops in Northern Ireland. [First Page, Second Section]

The great Allied offensive in Europe may be expected at any moment, the British Radio declared in a German-language broadcast, "an offensive from the west, co-ordinated with Russian operations in the east."

Britain is spending $56,000,000 a day, compared with $51,000,000 daily on Oct. 20, and total expenditure for the year is estimated at $19,600,000,000, according to Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Marseille, where Frenchmen have defied German orders to evacuate their homes in the old port district which is to be fortified, and have fired on German soldiers.

Boston: Airport Expansion Would Take Beach

Proposed expansion of the East Boston Airport would wipe out park and bathing beach. Mayor Tobin expressed his opposition at hearing today. Senator Lee of Charlestown proposes construction of new beach.

Record-breaking stocks of meat in Chicago cold-storage plants, while New England grocers and consumers suffer critical shortages, revealed today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association. [Page 2.]

Major oil companies were today delivering only about 30 per cent of demand for No. 2 fuel oil and 19 per cent of kerosene, as stocks were revealed as dangerously low. Resultant gas shortage predicted also. [Page 2.]

The Suffolk County Grand Jury and the Superior Court in Cambridge today heard separate charges against Dr. Harry Sagansky of alleged illegal activities connected with the number-pool racket and "attempts to bribe" aldermen of the City of Malden. [Page 2.]

National: School Days Over for Some 350 Waves

School days for about 350 of the first group of enlisted Waves, who for four months have been studying radio communications at the University of Wisconsin, ended as they received certificates enabling them to take over duties that would free sailors and Coast Guardsmen for sea service.

Canada: Steel Strikers at Sydney, N. S., Return

Steel strikers at Sydney, N. S., have voted to return to work, with reservation that a new strike may be called in 30 days, if their demands are not met. Workers from the other steel mills have voted to continue their present strike.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:19 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:34 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:21 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:33 a. m.

Truck Strike Is Called Off; Work Resumed

Walkout threatening the distribution of fruit and vegetables in N. E. area is ended by men.

The two-day walkout in the Boston Market Terminal Company, which threatens the supply of vegetables and fresh fruit to many New England homes, was called off by the men at 1.30 this afternoon.

The clerks in the largest fruit and vegetable center of this region voted by a good majority to return, and the work in getting out these foodstuffs to waiting trucks was resumed at once.

The tie-up was ended on recommendation of the leaders of the Union, Albert W. Fuchs and Joseph L. Hope, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Food Service Sales Drivers' Union.

Effects of the stoppage will probably be felt in numerous grocery stores, especially through Greater Boston for several days. The tie-up began yesterday, and Monday is a big day in the trade.

Cause of the trouble was a jurisdictional dispute between two unions of the American Federation of Labor, the Food Drivers' Union, a local of the Teamsters' Union, and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The Brotherhood has a contract with the 38 receiving firms at the terminal but for a number of months the Food Drivers' Union has been claiming a majority of the men involved and the right to represent them.

This rivalry has resulted in three tie-ups.

It looked last night as if the dispute was to be settled through an agreement then reached after discussion occupying much of the day at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. This provided that there would be an election on Feb. 2 to determine whether the Food Drivers' Union did have a majority of the 100 clerks involved. The job of these workers is to check the stock taken from the store of the market by trucks which carry the fruits and vegetables to as far north as Houlton, Maine, and south to New London, Conn.

However, at a meeting this morning of the members of the Food Drivers' they voted to reject the plan of last night. This provided that the election should be held in each of the 38 receiving companies at the market. The food drivers turned it down because they wanted an election to be held to cover all of the 38 firms. Then one Union would be established in the Terminal. Elections in 38 companies, the objectors argued, would mean that one Union would probably win some, the other Union others, and the Terminal clerks thus would be divided among competiting unions.

The position of the employers as stated by Herbert Alpert, Counsel for the Boston Market Terminal Company, is this:

"The issue today was whether a majority of all the votes should determine the bargaining agency for the entire terminal, or whether the employees for each firm should vote separately, so that the bargaining agency of each particular firm should be determined. We say it is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act for any firm to have recognized as a bargaining agent any union that has less than a 51 per cent majority of its members. But we said they could request the War Labor Board to give them a bulk election and we would abide by the decision of the War Labor Board."

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S.-Wide Oil-Gas Rationing Hinted by Ickes Assistant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—An investigation into Rubber Administrator William Jeffers' charges that "the Army and Navy loafers" were interfering with war production was ordered today by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The action was taken at the request of Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, after he read to the Committee a newspaper story of Mr. Jeffers' remarks before the Council of State Governments in Baltimore yesterday.

"This is a serious accusation, and we should have an inquiry to give Mr. Jeffers an opportunity to prove the correctness of his statement. We should also hear from Army and Navy officials," Mr. Vinson said.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26 — The possibility that the entire nation may be rationed on fuel oil and gasoline to save oil as well as rubber was advanced to the Council of State Governments today by Everett Lee Degolyer, Assistant Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

Pinch-hitting for Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Mr. Degolyer told state officials that increasing demands from the military forces will put real pressure on the nation's oil producing capacity before the war is over.

He foresaw that the number of men sent to fight abroad might ultimately be governed by the American oil supplies, and disclosed that the nation is not far from the time when it will probably have to ration oil to save oil itself rather than because of transportation difficulties.

Allied Parliament Urged

A United Nations government to start now and keep peace after the war was proposed last night by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, 1944 Republican Presidential possibility.

Officials from 48 states turned their attention to international affairs after hearing William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Director, charge that Army and Navy "expediters" in private war plants are delaying production of essential war materials. Mr. Jeffers declared that the production problem today is not one of manpower but of "less interference in the plants."

His statement, made extemporaneously in a discussion session, was immediately disowned by the Office of War Information in Washington, which said it did not clear the speech.

Governor Stassen proposed a

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Stalin: Drive Every Nazi From Russia; Allies Win in Papua Against Big Odds; French Fire on Germans at Marseille

Japanese troops show rare fighting qualities in stout defense of holdings in Papua.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in the Southern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 26—The Papuan campaign is over. It closed almost six months from the day the Japanese landed an estimated 5,000 men on Sanananda, occupying the near-by mission stations of Gona and Buna on the same day.

The remaining Japanese bases in New Guinea are not in Papua, a name now usually applied only to British New Guinea. They are in the former German New Guinea, to the north, at present an Australian mandate. Strictly speaking, of course, Papua is another name for the whole of New Guinea.

This Papuan campaign has been an invaluable experimental ground for the future. Here have been all the difficulties which will face the Allies in greater or lesser degree as their offensive against Japan gathers weight and scope.

It was in fact a foretaste of what the Allies are up against in this struggle for the reconquest of the Pacific islands.

There are, however, certain things worth special note in this Papuan campaign.

Vast Resources Needed

In the first place, the Pacific war is by no means a pushover. It requires very much greater resources of all kinds than are to be found now under the Southwest Pacific Area Command.

The tide of Japanese invasion can only be pushed back by means of well-balanced task forces with adequate air and sea protection, and equipped with all the refinements of modern warfare.

In the second place, the attack on Japanese beachheads at Gona, Sanananda, and Buna was an essentially combined air and land operation.

In the final stage of the Papuan campaign when the Japanese were driven on to the northern slopes of the Owen Stanley Mountains, General MacArthur's men were dependent largely on aerial transport.

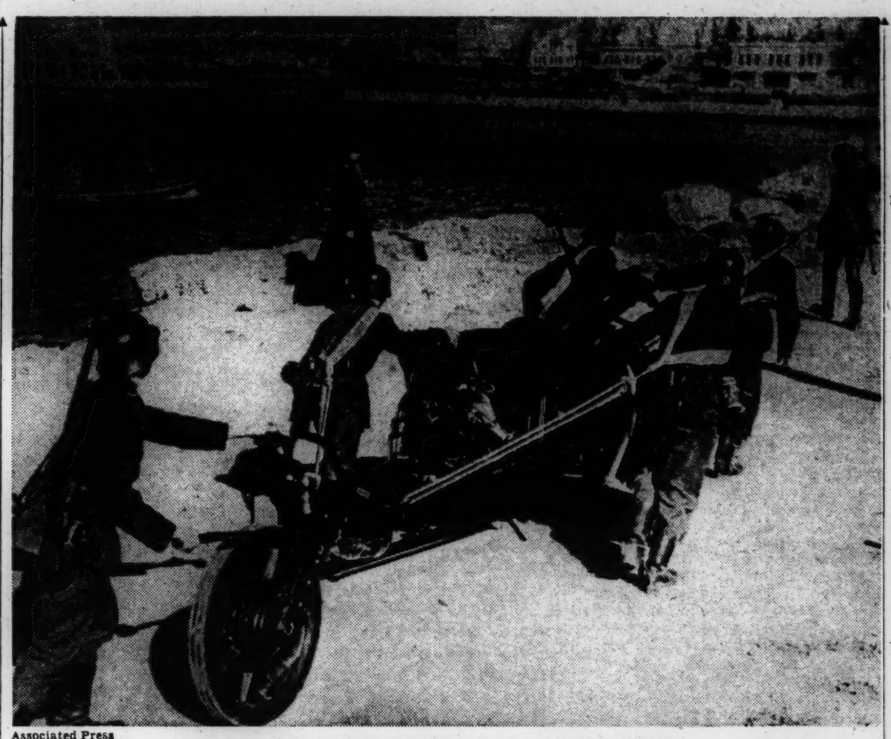
Air Transport Successful

Transportation by air of battalions of Americans and Australian troops over the mountains from Port Moresby and their maintenance in the battleline was a remarkable feat of organization.

With the equipment at their disposal, however, it had limitations. Transport planes certainly made possible the final attacks against the Japanese at Gona, Sanananda and Buna which otherwise would have been impossible.

In the third place, fighting over the mountains and along the beachheads showed that only troops experienced, well trained, and well equipped for jungle fighting are effective against such a stubborn enemy as the Japanese.

In the fourth place the allied forces gained valuable experience of the Japanese fighter on the defensive. He has shown how hard an enemy he is to dislodge when



Associated Press

German Guns Ready at Marseille

With the news that Vichy and German authorities have placed Marseille under a state of siege this picture, which reached London through a neutral source, is interesting. The German caption on it said that it was of German soldiers pulling a field gun along the harbor at Marseille, and it was dated Jan. 6.

State of Siege Declared in Marseille; Vichy Reduced to Mere Servile Rule

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Reuters, quoting a Swiss newspaper, reported that 170 men and 80 women had been shot by the Germans at Marseille.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Vichy authorities have proclaimed a state of siege in Marseille, the Vichy radio reported today, after dispatches from Switzerland told of Frenchmen fortifying their homes in the old port district of the city and firing on German soldiers ordered to evacuate the district.

The German news agency DNB said in dispatches to Madrid and Lisbon that 40,000 persons had been arrested in the city. The Vichy radio, which placed the number of arrested at 6,000, was making an obvious effort to minimize difficulties in the old and historical city of Marseille.

Shortly after reporting the state of siege proclamation, the radio asserted that Marseille was calm and the evacuation of the old port district had taken place without difficulty.

A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said that the Germans had brought up artillery to shell revolting Frenchmen into submission if necessary and that house-to-house fighting was in progress.

German occupation authorities had ordered evacuation and razing of the district, apparently as a defense measure against possible Allied invasion from North Africa. The Germans have been fortifying the coast in the Marseille area since completing the occupation of France.

German dispatches reporting the arrest of 40,000 persons said the move was "absolutely necessary because there were among them many criminals whose activities were against the security and interest of the state."

A broadcast by the German-controlled Lyon radio to the French public, reported to the Office of War Information, was quoted as follows:

"The Marseille population, by their calm and discipline, have greatly facilitated the evacuation of the northern area of the old port. The Regional Prefect of Marseille expressed his warm gratitude and thanked them for the understanding they displayed.

"Those entrusted with maintaining order showed a great spirit of humane and social solidarity. Arrangements were made to safeguard as far as possible the material interests of the evacuated inhabitants.

"That is why everyone is definitely forbidden, until further orders, to enter the evacuated buildings, and anyone disregarding these orders and starting to pillage will be immediately arrested.

"Under the state of siege declared by the French authorities, the death sentence will be pronounced. Those entrusted with maintaining order have been given strict orders to use their arms against anyone who does not reply when challenged."

De Gaulle-Giraud Accord Reported

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 26

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner in French North Africa, were reported today to have reached an agreement as a result of mediation by the United States and Britain.

[Here a portion of the dispatch was eliminated by London censor.]

Talks were understood to be part of far-reaching war-winning plans of the Allied Nations.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is almost impossible to know the exact state of affairs in Marseille. The tight German censorship has not only choked off all major news, but has greatly retarded the escape of those odds and ends of information from which conclusions can be drawn and speculation developed.

However, there can be no doubt that the reported resistance of the Marseillaise to German efforts to clear out the old port district of their city reflects the general opposition to the Nazis in metropolitan France. And although first-hand information again is lacking, the main trends of French political developments can be fairly well compiled from official statements of the Laval regime and from what underground information is reaching the Anglo-Saxon countries.

Despised on All Sides

It is fairly well established that Marshal Philippe Pétain is today no more than the honorary chief of a nonexistent French state. If Pierre Laval has succeeded in eliminating the venerable Marshal and in remaining—at least for the moment—in Hitler's favor, it is, at the same time, obvious that the Nazis trust neither him nor any other French "leader."

The Germans think it convenient for their purposes to keep up the fiction of a "French government," but they are actually administering all France without consideration of French wishes.

The Nazis are merely accepting

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

96,000,000 Socks Needed for Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

The Army expects to require 18,000,000 underwear garments and 48,000,000 pair of socks in the second and third quarters of this year.

This was disclosed today by the War Production Board in announcing its officials had begun conferences with cotton and worsted spinners with a view of meeting requirements.

Nazi Antitank Ambush Trick Failed Against Montgomery

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army in North Africa

WITH ARMORED COLUMN NEAR TRIPOLI, Jan. 20. Delayed.—General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sought to halt the sensational advance of the British Eighth Army into Tripolitania with the same type of antitank ambush that brought disaster to Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's forces at Ain el Gazala.

Fortunately, the British profited by past mistakes and the attempt failed.

Marshal Rommel's trick which worked so well at Ain el Gazala and which he tried again in Tripolitania was to send out a few tanks which deliberately engaged superior concentrations of British armor and then withdrew, leading the pursuing British vehicles into point blank range of the German .88 millimeter antitank guns.

Diminished Resistance

In Tripolitania, however, the British tanks did not pursue the fleeing Germans into the trap. Instead, they withdrew to a safe distance while 25-pounders were brought up and a path blasted through the ambush with concentrated fire.

The retreating Afrika Korps offered little serious opposition to the British advance after this favorite German trick failed.

Today, for example, there was no sign of the enemy in our immediate vicinity save for three ineffective Stuka raids and the sole obstacle to progress was the difficult terrain. Twice columns had to grope for crossings along the steep edges of canyon-like sandy wadis and rocky ridges covered with loose boulders, but as though to make up for such delays the going was fast and smooth across terrain as firm as any highway.

Then tanks, armored cars, trucks and artillery caissons would streak along at 30 miles an hour with little jeeps scurrying about in between. This mechanized army on the move, dispersed so that its area of advance is four to five miles wide, raising enormous dustclouds, is an unforgettable sight and historically can probably only be compared with Genghis Khan's mounted hordes rushing across the plain of Asia.

To German air reconnaissance observers who flew over us the

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Soviets are reported operating close to Rostov — British push nearer to Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

As the Russians were reported operating close to Rostov, Joseph Stalin issued an order of the day instructing his troops to drive back the invader "over the boundaries of our motherland." The order, apparently made in full knowledge of the Allied plan of campaign, implies that the present pressure against the Germans is to continue without letup.

To reach these boundaries might not involve any considerable mileage in the north—the present battlefront around Velikie Luki is only 80 miles from the Latvian frontier. But as it runs southward the distance extends up to 700 miles.

Nevertheless, the Germans already have been pried loose from the Moscow-Voronezh-Stalingrad-Volga line which was to have held the Russians bottled up in the East. The Germans have conceded the evacuation of Voronezh. Any prospect of their setting up a line through Orel, Kursk, and Kharkov may be dismissed, since the Russians already are pressing forward to within 80 miles of Kursk and Kharkov.

West of this line—220 miles west of Rostov—is the natural defense line of the Dnieper, but even this might not be tenable if the Allies' command of the air increases at its present rate.

One sidelight on the extent of the Russian gains is the large-scale reorganization of Russian armies necessitated as the line has shortened. The armies south of the Manych River, in other words, those operating south of Rostov and those in the Caucasus, have been merged under General Tulenieff. Armies of the Middle Don and the Lower Don have joined under General Vatutin. The force operating at Volkhov, 70 miles southeast of Leningrad, has been merged with the Leningrad forces under General Govoroff.

Meanwhile, events are proceeding slowly in the bad weather conditions of Tunisia. Yesterday's somewhat erratic reports of Rommel's flight into Tunisia have been toned down to show that Rommel and the remnants of his Afrika Korps are still far from cleaned out of Tripolitania. The British, who report the capture of Zauia, 30 miles west of Tripoli, are mainly some 60 miles west of Tunis.

However, there is no means of knowing how far ahead General Montgomery's reconnaissance patrols may be operating. The British Eighth Army has been reinforced by General Leclerc's stout little band of Fighting French which, having traveled 1,500 miles from Lake Chad in 39 days, has entered the newly captured Tripoli.

In the South Pacific, General MacArthur's men were enjoying their first rest for many weeks with the final cleaning up of all Japanese resistance in the Papua end of New Guinea. Final assaults on Sanananda were estimated to have cost the Japanese 3,000 in killed.

Russia:

Soviet Army Presses Closer to Rostov

Russia's armies pushed their battlelines ever closer to Rostov and deeper into the Ukraine, spurred at once by praise of Premier Joseph Stalin and his rallying cry that the invading Germans be thrown entirely out of Soviet Russia.

For the first time in the Russians' offensive, they hinted at Soviet activity close to Rostov, although the communiqués, as reported in London by the Soviet radio monitor, did not say how near Rostov the units were working.

The group cited in the communi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

War Output Is Imperiled By Lack of Oil for Power

At a meeting in Boston this noon, it was decided by representatives of the Office of Price Administration, the Petroleum Administration for War, and others concerned in fuel oil, that in case of emergency a plan should be worked out for assembling supplies of range oil at various bulk stations located throughout the city. Filling stations will not be used for this purpose.

An eight-man committee was selected to draft detailed plans, chairman of which is William G. O'Hare, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Today for the first time bunker oil—the heavy oil used by industrial plants—is so low in this area that deliveries are held to 60 per cent of demand. Meanwhile, the industries attempt to maintain capacity operation because most of them are engaged in filling war contracts. Where and when the break will come in this impossible situation can only be guessed.

Officials of the petroleum industry assert that because of recent concentration on kerosene deliveries, supplies of No. 2 fuel oil will have become virtually exhausted in spite of continual drop-in-the-basket shipments. The situation, they declare, will shortly become worse than serious.

"The oil situation is chaotic beyond belief," said one oil man, "and you haven't seen anything yet."

A large proportion of the illuminating gas furnished this area is produced from fuel oil. It was learned on excellent authority today that it is by no means certain that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will not be out of oil soon. They are not able currently to obtain as much as they would like, and if No. 2 fuel oil for household use gets much scarcer, they anticipate consumers will turn on the gas stove for heat. When this happens, their resources will be almost immediately overtaxed and gas will have to be turned off at the source.

Bus Lines Fight for Gas

Bus lines in and around Boston were today frantically trying to insure at least a sizable percentage of their gasoline needs. Industries engaged in war work—and greatly enlarged since two years ago when quotas were fixed, were threatening court action if large oil companies failed to supply them with enough fuel to keep in operation at full tilt.

Oil companies, on the other hand, were liable to heavy fines and imprisonment if they exceeded their thoroughly unrealistic quotas and sold more oil than was permitted them by the Government.

Due to a recent ruling issued by the Office of Price Administration, oil suppliers are compelled to honor the orders of all comers equally. As of yesterday, that meant in the case of one major company that range oil orders were being filled at the rate of 19 per cent, and No. 2 fuel oil at 30 per cent. Orders must be received 24 hours in advance to give the company time to add up its orders and pro-rate deliveries among them. The more orders, therefore, the smaller the percentage each customer gets.

A new "emergency ration arrangement," effective Feb. 1, was thrust into the picture today by the Office of Price Administration. This arrangement permits a consumer who is without oil and who as a result faces a serious threat to health or property, to buy up to 50 gallons of fuel oil without presentation of coupons. The regulation provides that this may be done only once during a heating year. Specifically, it reads:

What Emergency Means

1. Any consumer (industrial, commercial or private) requiring fuel oil for an emergency who is without usable coupons may buy an amount equal to 10 per cent of his total ration but not more than 50 gallons.

2. When the emergency delivery is for a heating purpose, the consumer must turn over to the dealer coupons redeemable in a future heating period if he has these coupons.

3. The dealer will present an "emergency receipt" which the consumer must sign when he accepts the fuel oil. In cases where the consumer is unable to turn over any coupons, he must state why he lacks these as well as the address and number of the board where he applied for a ration. In addition, he is required to indicate to the emergency purpose for which the fuel oil is required.

4. An emergency ration may be bought only for a use for which the consumer has obtained, or applied for, a ration.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 25
2,000 gallons	1621⅔
1,500 gallons	766¼
1,000 gallons	510½
500 gallons	255¼

MATTRESSES REMADE $5.00
(using old ticking)
Box Springs Repaired
Prompt Service—Tel. COM. 2821
NEW CUSTOM-MADE MATTRESSES $24.50 up
WELLS & CO.
393 Boylston Street, Boston

Women Demand Explanation Of Ousting of Col. Hammond

A demand for a full explanation of the circumstances leading to the dismissal of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, former head of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, was made today by a ranking officer of the Corps.

In a letter to Senator Ralph E. Clampit (R) of Springfield, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Capt. Ethel M. Sweeney said that members of the Corps "down to the smallest private feel that a terrible injustice has been done our leader, Colonel Hammond."

At the same time, Captain Sweeney made public a letter she had written to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Albert F. Bigelow, (R) of Brookline, requesting equipment and funds to carry on the work of the Corps.

"We are a strong body of women and it is through the will and efforts of Colonel Hammond and her associates that we have become such," the letter to Senator Clampit stated. "They have always been an inspiration to us, and before you ask us to choose another leader, we ask you 'What is the matter with the one we had?'

"We cannot conceive of any self-respecting honorable woman inside or outside the Corps wanting to take the place of a woman whose integrity was unquestionable, and yet who was treated in such a shabby manner as Colonel Hammond. Neither can we imagine any woman wanting the position if she thought the Corps would not stand back of her under such circumstances.

"In our pioneer days we took a lot of ridicule and criticism but we do not intend to be a football any longer. We have proven in many ways that we can take it. We don't need any slaps on the back now.

"Over 6,000 women of the Corps expect favorable action from you."

A copy of this letter was sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. It was understood that a meeting of the Captains and other officers of the Corps would be held in the Malden headquarters tonight to discuss the Hammon situation.

In the letter to the Ways and Means Committee, Captain Sweeney said: "We ask the legislators who decide on the budget to keep these things in mind.

"1. In the past we have used our cars until they and the tires are fast wearing out. We can't get any more.

"2. In the past, when we wanted pans to cook with and food to cook in them for our canteens, we have had to ask the members to give both. We cannot do this any more.

No Longer Their Responsibility

"3. In the past, when we wanted and needed to maintain a headquarters for our companies, we, the company commanders, have had to pay for the telephone ourselves, or where the telephone is in the home, we have had to pay for many extra calls or ask for the money from the members. We cannot do this any more.

"4. We must have equipment to work with and funds to function with or we cannot carry on. We cannot function on verbal promises.

"We ask you gentlemen to realize that when we want equipment to work or practice with, we cannot go from door to door and ask for our dollar, and give the donator an M. W. D. C. sticker to hang in his window. All we ask for is a square deal—then we will be willing to give everything we've got—come what may."

Meanwhile, an order calling for investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, with special emphasis on the activities of the Women's Defense Corps, was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of Boston, and Fred A. Blake (D) of Gardner.

The order calls for the probe to be conducted by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety to determine whether or not the affairs of the Public Safety Committee are being conducted in a manner to safeguard the life and property of Massachusetts citizens.

F. Richmond Fletcher

F. Richmond Fletcher, who passed on in Wellesley on Sunday, was for many years associated with the Library Bureau, where he helped to introduce the card and loose-leaf method into business. Until 1916, he was President of Cutter, Fletcher & Co., industrial engineers. At that time, the firm merged with Scovell, Wellington & Co., and Mr. Fletcher became partner in charge of management engineering, a position which he held until 1935.

Since that date, he had been associated with McKenzie & Co., management consultants, retiring in 1940. He served as President of the National Association of Cost Accountants, and was active in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Association of Consulting Management Engineers.

Greater Boston Girls Join Waacs

By a Staff Photographer

Leave North Station for Fort Devens This Morning

Shown here are several members of a contingent of 85 Greater Boston young women recently inducted as Waacs, who entrained today for Fort Devens under the leadership of Lieut. Alice G. Gordon. They will join other Waacs at Devens, and will board a troop train shortly for Daytona Beach, Fla., where they will begin training.

Boston's Debt Cut for Fifth Straight Year

Continued reduction of Boston's municipal debt is anticipated by the Municipal Research Bureau which disclosed yesterday that the city's indebtedness had dropped for the fifth successive year when it reported a cut of $5,761,145 in municipal obligations during 1942.

The city's success in bringing its debt under control was characterized by the Bureau as "a notable piece of work," the result of a conservative fiscal policy that has brought improved credit, lower debt charges in the tax levy and a more favorable reduction of the debt burden itself to assessed valuations.

At the close of the past year the total debt was $133,945,434, a reduction of nearly $27,000,000 since 1937 when the debt peak was reached, and in commenting on the possible debt policy for 1943, the Bureau said there was reason to believe that Boston's experience during the last war when the city retired more bonds than it issued will be repeated.

"Limitations on new borrowing and mandatory retirement of existing debt point toward a further reduction in 1943," the Bureau stated. "Municipalities are being advised on every hand to retire debt and strengthen their credit.

"Postwar readjustment, it is argued, will necessitate loans for replacing equipment and restoring neglected public works. In pursuing a conservative debt policy Boston will conform with a general agreement that the present is a time for curtailment."

It was observed by the Bureau that all debt except civilian defense and tax notes declined in 1942, but the $1,500,000 rise in the amount of tax notes outstanding at the end of the year was more than offset by a decline in tax title loans.

Boston's municipal debt includes bonds not only for land, public buildings and other lasting improvements, but also for welfare payments and the work relief program. Borrowing for certain revenue deficiencies has been in order since 1938.

In addition, it was said, the city has large outstanding obligations for its public service enterprises, although water income, traffic tunnel tolls, and rapid transit rentals make these bonds substantially self-supporting.

Boston Market Men Rally In Behalf of United Fund

Boston market men staged their annual rally in behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund at Faneuil Hall this noon, where they met under the sponsorship of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee of the Campaign.

Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts State President of the C. I. O., and Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Fund, spoke at the rally, which was held under the joint auspices of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O., Local 11, headed by Jesse Prosten and Sidney Rabinovitz, President of the Colonial Provision Company.

As the drive for the benefit of home and war-front services moved into its sixth day today, it was announced that total contributions have reached $2,575,000. This figure is an estimated one, based upon latest returns from the 118 money-raising units of the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston.

"Dutch Treat" Wednesday

The next official figure on contributions to the Fund will be announced tomorrow noon at the second "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club. District Attorney Robert F. Bradford will be the chief speaker.

Among the many attractive Red Feather Day window displays still intact in downtown Boston stores is that of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, a Fund agency headed by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, in the Tremont Street window of Penn the Florist. It will remain on view throughout this week.

"Lest We Forget" is the title of the sculptured group by Jo Davidson, designed to help keep alive the memory of the Czechoslovakian village of Lidice, which was destroyed on June 10, 1942, and all its people slain for the killing of a single Nazi.

Brought to Boston for the first time under the sponsorship of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, the group portrays a man of the village facing his Nazi executioners, his wife and child at one side, his fallen comrades on the other.

Contributions

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged by the Fund headquarters today included:

$12,000—Anonymous.
5,154—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ayer.
4,000—Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr.; Walter K. Shaw, Jr.
1,900—The Robert Treat Paine Association.
1,700—Anonymous (2); Major and Mrs. Edward L. Bigelow.
1,500—"In memory of Bennett S. Ferguson"; Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman, Jr.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew K. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. Gelston T. King; "In Memoriam—Herbert Lyman"; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery; Mrs. Clarence C. Williams.
900—Anonymous (3).
700—Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.
650—Harold N. Goodspeed.
600—Mrs. Samuel J. Newman; Charles O. Richardson.
500—Anonymous (7); Mrs. Thomas S. Bradlee; Ralph Lawson; Mrs. Warren M. Wright.

Subscriptions by companies included:

$7,000—Howes Brothers Company & Janners Cut Sole Co.
6,000—Pacific Mills; Pepperell Manufacturing Co.
4,000—Anderson Clayton & Company.
3,500 Allied Kid Company.
3,200—Wellington Sears Co.
2,000—Hadley Special Tool Co., Inc.; E. A. Shaw & Company, Inc.
1,000—F. C. Donovan, Inc.; Green Shoe Manufacturing Co.; The Kendall Company; Leigh Textile Co.; Merrimack Mfg. Co.; Charles Storrow & Company.
800—Maginnis & Walsh.
750—Maverick Mills; Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.
500—Atlantic Lumber Company; J. Greenebaum Tanning Co.; Arthur C. Harvey Co.; Hebb & Meakin, Inc.; Hobart Welder Sales & Service.

Friends of India In Boston Picket British Consulate

Seeking the immediate freeing of India, Boston Socialists and sympathizers of Indian freedom, wearing Congress Party caps and carrying placards, planned to picket the British Consulate at 10 Post Office Square this afternoon.

Howard Penley, Boston Socialist leader and Chairman of the Boston Free India Now Committee, insisted that the picketing will not be "anti-British," and stated that several of the placards will bear slogans and statements of prominent English Members of Parliament.

Although the Boston Police last night threatened arrest of such picketers for "creating a disturbance," the Socialist leaders insisted that any disturbance would be started by others than picketers, who have all been instructed to avoid violence in any form.

The picketing in Boston is part of a world-wide demonstration by sympathizers of the Congress Party. In England, huge demonstrations are being planned by the Independent Labor Party, and in the United States other Consular offices, as well as the British Embassy in Washington, are being picketed.

D. F. C. Is Awarded To Three Airmen Of Eighth Air Force

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded today to three United States airmen of the Eighth Air Force.

This brought U. S. Eighth Air Force holders of the D. F. C. to 40.

Air medals were awarded for "exceptionally meritorious" achievement while serving on bombing raids. Recipients included:

Technical Sergeant Rodney E. Demars, waist gunner, 41 Bank Street, Lebanon, N. H.

Staff Sergeant Philip J. Callery, tailgunner, 87 Brooklyn Street, North Adams, Mass.

Sergeant Robert W. Cole, gunner, 5 Taft Avenue, Beverly, Mass.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Today — Through midnight, No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Pledge a 'Tip a Day'

Robert J. Keller

Norwegian Waitresses Aid United War Fund

In a spirit of international unity, waitresses at the Norseman Restaurant, Broadway, Boston, have pledged a "tip a day" for the Greater Boston United War Fund. The girls asked that part of their contributions should go to Norwegian Relief, one of 10 United Nations participating in the drive. Shown here, left to right: Laura Anderson and Marion Neilson.

Two Courts Taking Action On Sagansky

Action was taken in two courts today against Dr. Harry Sagansky, alleged leader of a Boston gambling syndicate and charged with "attempts to bribe" aldermen of the City of Malden.

The Superior Court in Cambridge and the Suffolk County Grand Jury heard charges this morning of the activities by Dr. Sagansky and those connected with him.

In Superior Court, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County agreed to present a "bill of particulars" as to just what charges were against Dr. Sagansky that led to the indictments of attempting to bribe the Malden aldermen. Arraigned with Dr. Sagansky on similar charges was J. H. Carrigan, Malden filling-station operator.

No special pleas in behalf of Dr. Sagansky and Mr. Carrigan, who pleaded not guilty on arraignment last week, were entered in Superior Court.

Judge William C. Giles ruled that any argument for any additional particulars would be heard tomorrow.

J. M. Graham, counsel for Dr. Sagansky, and J. C. Johnston, counsel for Mr. Carrigan, obtained the motion from Judge Giles for the "bill of particulars," which Mr. Bradford said would be supplied this afternoon.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, appearing at the same time before the Suffolk County Grand Jury, presented "certain aspects" of the lottery cases, in which Dr. Sagansky and 23 others are the defendants.

Yesterday, the Suffolk Grand Jury was called to convene at 10 a. m. today by the Attorney General. According to the Court Clerk it was the shortest notice ever given to a Grand Jury. All but one of the 20 jurors appeared at court this morning. This unexpected move by Mr. Bushnell was seen by observers as an attempt to outwit some members of the number pool ring who were reported to be ready to plead guilty in the Boston Municipal Court tomorrow on minor gambling charges. Such charges would bring only small fines.

On the other hand, there is the possibility that Mr. Bushnell does not care to reveal before the Court tomorrow certain records in his possession. If indictments are forthcoming from the Grand Jury, prosecution will be taken out of the Municipal Court.

Meanwhile, the Boston City Council passed an order requesting Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timility and Attorney General Bushnell "to immediately clean out all premium-paying slot machines operating illegally in Boston, the operators of which are alleged to be paying for protection." The order was filed by Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston.

Coast Guard Artist Paints Oral Picture Of African Invasion

Chief Boatswain's Mate Hunter A. Wood, former marine artist of New York City now in the Coast Guard Reserve, today knows that the sea invasion of North Africa is a phase of marine art he never learned in painting.

For Chief Wood told reporters in Boston about the invasion of North Africa as he witnessed it and tok part in it. He is just bank from Africa and has been assigned to temporary duty at Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House.

He related how he stood in sea water up to his neck, assisting landing boats laden with troops, guns, tanks, and equiment. All this was done, Chief Wood added, to the accompaniment of shells screaming overhead and a background of gunfire.

Meat Storage at New High As N. E. Shortage Continues

Record-breaking quantities of meat in cold storage in Chicago while New England grocers and consumers suffer critical shortages and the Government talks of meat rationing increases daily, is the amazing situation disclosed today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, who is now in Chicago.

Actual storage stocks of all kinds of meat are increasing at a rapid rate, said Mr. McCabe, who made the trip especially to study the principal sources of supply in the packing city.

Figures, he said, show that the total amount of meat, excepting pork, now being withheld from civilian use has increased by 41 per cent during the period from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, and is continuing to increase daily, rising from 522,000,000 pounds on Dec. 1, to 736,000,000 pounds on Jan. 1. Approximately 65 per cent of the meat held, or 478,000,000 pounds additional, is pork, Mr. McCabe reports.

He further added that Department of Agriculture figures show that only twice during the past 14 years have surplus stocks accumulated at a faster rate than in the past month.

Mr. McCabe quoted meat wholesalers as saying on Saturday that they were not unduly concerned about this surplus of meat, although refrigeration charges are mounting daily, and he added that they were confident that eventually the Government will take this meat off their hands.

Record-breaking quantities of pork, which normally would be stored at this time of year for higher prices later in the summer, are available in such quantities today, he continued, that the civilian market will be flooded in the spring, even if the Government does not add to its huge surplus stock now being held in storage.

OPA price ceilings, limiting profits, plus record-breaking, Government-supported high prices to producers, make it impractical for processors to hold large supplies of pork for later consumption by civilians, Mr. McCabe reported. The biggest worry in Chicago, he said, is whether or not processing facilities will be able to cope with the tremendous flow of pork that is expected to come from the raisers.

Obviously, he said, there should be no consumer rationing, and no charges in retail meat-selling procedures, until some form of allocation of these excess stocks to shortage areas, such as New England, is proved unworkable.

Mr. McCabe also expressed the hope that the new Federal Distribution Committee in Massachusetts, working under Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, will be able to "unfreeze" some of this surplus, and bring it to New England.

Government figures, he said, show that the per capita consumption of meat by civilians in recent weeks has fallen to the lowest level on Government records.

Ceiling Is Planned For Beef and Pork

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

The Office of Price Administration is making plans to establish dollars and cents ceiling prices for beef and pork meats sold at retail throughout the nation, an OPA spokesman said last night.

He added that if OPA decided to make the ceilings effective it probably would be several weeks before the order would be issued.

The program likely would aid in eliminating any black markets in meat products that might exist, he declared.

U. S. Is Storing Meat for Army

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26—The government, in anticipation of a heavy spring demand, is storing meat in frozen form in large quantities at several spots throughout the country for consumption by men in the armed forces, it is learned here today.

While this accumulation is being accomplished where possible without affecting distribution of meats for civilian use, it is conceded that it might, at some times, and in some areas, be reflected in an uneveness of civilian supply. It is this government storage of frozen meats, it is believed, which may have given rise to reports of a reserve supply of meat in the Chicago area.

There is definitely, the American Meat Institutes here states, no such reserve supply of civilian meat in this area. There is here, as elsewhere, it is declared, a relative shortage.

It is just as hard for the housewife to find bacon or a good cut of beef in Chicago today as in Boston.

The report of a reserve supply here, circulated in connection with a meeting of the National Retail Grocers Association, was said to have drawn special interest in such areas as Boston, where, due to earlier maldistribution growing out of inequalities in the pricing system, there is still felt a more marked pinching of meat supplies than in some sections.

New regional dollar and cents price regulations are fast correcting this situation, it is said here though, and it is hoped that with the help of regional committees recently appointed available supplies will be distributed in such a way as to iron out this unevenness.

Charges from other sources that packers are "holding back" supplies of meat in hopes of getting better prices are vigorously denied by the Institute, which points out that meat for civilian use can not be "held back." It must, they point out, be used within 10 days. The meat being stored for the army is frozen after being dressed and cut up for particular uses, and while entirely paratible is not the kind which the corner butcher would find it easy to market.

In addition to meat, of course, the government is, in the same way, storing other foods, freezing them where necessary. These foods are stored wherever the best facilities are available, some in Chicago, some in such places as Omaha, and considerable on the West Coast.

Food Violations

Fines ranging as high as $400 were imposed today in U. S. District Court on two Boston Companies and two officials for violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act. The Henry & Close, Inc., of the Boston Fish Pier was fined $400 by Judge George C. Sweeney for shipping inter-state quantities of fish alleged to be not up to standard. The Boston Baking Company of this city was fined $100 as a corporation and two other officials were fined $50 each for shipping cakes from Boston to Central Falls, R. I., alleged to be adulterated. The two officials were George Poules and James Angelus.

First Four Sections Of New Building Code Submitted to Tobin

The first four sections of a 30-part transcript of Boston's rewritten Building Code today were handed to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by Building Commissioner James W. Mooney.

This new code was asked by the Massachusetts Legislature three years ago and since that time Mr. Mooney and a committee, made up of architects, building contractors, and engineers, have been working on the compilation of the report.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "The Cologne Altarpiece" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A lecture by Dr. Alfred O. Gross, on the "Home Life of Some of Our Common Land Birds" will be given in the Museum of Natural History at 3:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5/
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight; moderate wind.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Much colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Occasional light rain around South Shore ending this evening; colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 3:56 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

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Daniel Webster's Namesake

Hopes to Witness Ship Launching

Little 4½-year-old Daniel Webster of Malden, Mass., who is a grand nephew several times removed from the famous New England statesman, has accepted an invitation, weather permitting, to be on hand Thursday at the christening of the Daniel Webster, a Liberty Ship being launched at South Portland, Maine, in ceremonies also honoring three Massachusetts school children who were champions in the recent scrap campaign.

Nation Warned On Farm Need Of Harvesters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at a joint press conference yesterday warned that 3,500,000 persons now engaged in nonessential activities must be placed on farms when the seasonal peak is reached this summer.

Unless these manpower needs are somehow filled, the two leaders declared, agriculture in general faces a breakdown.

In December 8,900,000 were directly engaged in farming, but this figure must be increased to more than 12,000,000 if vital production goals are to be met this year.

The press conference was in conjunction with the issuance by Mr. McNutt of a directive giving the Department of Agriculture full responsibility for handling farm labor needs.

From Many Lines

A mobilization of farm manpower bigger than anything the country has known is indicated if the goals are to be reached and the bumper crops of critical supplies for the Allies are to be harvested.

Most of the additional workers will come from volunteers in urban areas, according to the spokesmen. Mr. Wickard said they must come from housewives, persons employed in stores, banks, and every other business not directly engaged in war work.

Mr. McNutt was asked if he foresaw the closing down of small firms to meet the over-all manpower problem of war industry and agriculture.

"Not necessarily," he said. "But every man should ask himself today if he is doing something essential to the war effort. If not, he should move into something essential."

Mr. Wickard said that during the past two years agriculture lost an average of 1,500,000 workers a year.

Longer Week Urged

Mr. McNutt said earlier that the average work week must be lengthened to 48 hours for maximum production. He said the average in war plants now is about 46, but in other industries it is lower.

He emphasized that he did not favor any change in the minimum 40-hour work week established for straight-time wage purposes, but meant that war workers must put in 48 hours, with overtime for anything over 40 hours.

His discussion of the work week came up during a press conference when he was asked how the W. M. C. was going to supply 2,000 miners which the Office of Solid Fuel Co-ordinator contends are necessary to step up production in mines in the west.

"It is easier said than done when you speak of supplying men," Mr. McNutt said, adding:

"We'll recruit the country over. I don't like to get into this, but they could lengthen their hours out there."

'Blue Room' Opened Somewhere in Jungle

By Vern Haugland

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Jan. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Social note—the "Blue Room" opened last night in New Guinea.

The Blue Room is the brand new officers' club for the Billy Mitchell bomber squadron with a camouflaged room, hardwood floor, orchestra and stage built by the officers themselves under the direction of Lieut. Bill Thrailkill of Chicago.

The officers opened the club, decorated with blue lights and a Mitchell B-25 in silhouette, with a dance at which guests included a number of nurses.

During the intermission the group commander presented mock awards of the "purple bird" to pilots who had crashed at least one plane, saying he "thus made the taxpayer aware of the fact that war is an expensive proposition."

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1943, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Great Cause Appeals

We have been told by our Commander in Chief that "in this war for survival we must keep our minds not only on the evil things we fight against but on the good things we fight for."

Today a great cause appeals to us for aid—one which offers us an immediate chance to help "the good things we fight for." The 1943 Campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund combines an appeal for our own agencies on the home front with an opportunity to help our servicemen and our allies on the war front.

The goal this year is the greatest that has ever been set—$7,800,000. It represents the sum necessary to meet the minimum needs of the 235 Community Fund agencies, the 10 Allied Nations represented by the United Nations Relief Fund, the United Service Organizations, Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Special War Activities, including the War Prisoners Aid Committee.

What we give to the Fund will be given in the interests of humanity, with the consciousness that the appeal has been studied and that efficiency and careful planning have determined the choice of participants.

Safeguarding the Community

On the home front through the 235 Community Fund agencies we are asked to share in safeguarding the welfare of the community, preserving the integrity of family life, insuring a high standard of citizenship to the youth of our cities and towns. Community Fund agencies stimulate the will to work and to sacrifice for victory. They help men and women to adjust themselves to the new adventure of living through the most stirring times in history. They train them to take their places on production lines.

On the fighting front the United War Fund helps our own servicemen through the U. S. O., Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Through the War Prisoners Aid Committee it relieves the despair of men held in captivity. By assuming responsibility for the appeal of the United Nations Relief Fund it puts hope and courage into the hearts of our heroic allies of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Fighting France, Greece, Norway, Poland, Holland, Russia, China and Yugoslavia.

At this moment when we turn the pages of the most tragic chapter in history the Greater Boston United War Fund presents us with a challenge and an opportunity. Here is an immediate chance for each and everyone of us to help to erase that blighting charge that has run in the ears of the world—"Too Little, Too Late."

A Guide to Giving

We are asked now in the interest of human beings on both sides of the world to "Give Enough Soon Enough."

In the true spirit of democracy the Greater Boston United War Fund transcends the limits of national boundaries. It accepts global war as a challenge for a global peace and a victory which shall extend to the people of all nations those blessings which Americans share in common with one another.

The 1943 appeal of the War Fund issued by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman, reminds us that "Twenty countries have been swallowed up by the Nazis alone; their people, starving slaves. Millions of men, women and children are dead, millions more are wounded. . . . Tyranny is on the throne. Armies are on the march.

"This must change—and change it will if we are firmly determined to 'give enough soon enough.' Already our youth has responded. The best men we have are now fighting, suffering and even giving their very lives. We at home must do our part. We must keep the spirits of our fighting men high. We must help the oppressed citizens of the Allied Nations who are fighting this war at our side. We must maintain here at home the decent way of living for which men are willing to die."

Signs of Flynn Opposition Increase Among Democrats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Signs multiplied today of increasing Democratic opposition in the Senate to President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia and his personal Ambassador to the Southwest Pacific.

With the Senate's 38 Republicans expected to vote nearly solidly against confirmation of the former Democratic National Chairman for the diplomatic post, growing indications of Democratic defections cast doubt on the outcome.

A dozen or so "no" votes from the Democratic side might swing the verdict against Mr. Flynn, depending on the number of Senators voting when the showdown comes, probably next week. Several more than that number of Democrats were non-committal in their attitude, a cloakroom survey showed.

The Foreign Relations Committee will ballot on the nomination Wednesday and while its verdict generally was believed likely to be favorable, one Democratic member who asked to remain anonymous said an adverse report would not be too surprising to him.

Democrats generally were loath to commit themselves publicly, but some were reported planning to oppose Mr. Flynn's confirmation on the grounds that he was not an experienced diplomat and for that reason ought not to be sent to a critical war zone such as Australia. Mr. Flynn did not lack defenders among the Democrats, however.

High Moral Order Asked by Educator

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Freedom must be accompanied by an effective moral order to insure a better world, Edmund E. Day, president, told 300 graduates Jan. 24 at Cornell University's 75th Commencement, the first it has ever held in midwinter.

"Unless we in America can learn to impose upon ourselves the necessary disciplines of free men," he asserted, "unless we can establish righteousness in a world of peace, there is no hope for the democracy that we would establish."

The gradutes, 50 of whom earned advanced degrees, received diplomas in Bailey Hall in an atmosphere of wartime simplicity, accentuated by the absence of the traditional caps and gowns.

16 Waacs Chosen For Staff School

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sixteen officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were named Jan. 23 to attend the Army's highest school, the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Training School officials announced the list and one WAAC officer said it was expected the future top officers of the Waacs would come from the group.

They will enter the Service of Supply staff classes beginning Feb. 8 after a two-week preparatory course here. Before the war attendance at the school usually was limited to officers holding a commission of Major or higher, but the first women's group includes first, second and even third officers (Captains, First and Second Lieutenants).

Need Is Urged For Allies To Seek Arab Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26—Anti-Axis declarations by other Arabic-speaking and Moslem countries may be expected now that Iraq has taken the initial step, according to Dr. Philip K. Hitti, internationally known authority on the Near East.

Given proper encouragement, he holds, the peoples of the Arab Crescent can play an important role in the successful prosecution of the war, as "the main link in that chain to be tightened around the neck of German dominated Europe."

Iraq's action, Dr. Hitti said in an interview, was no surprise, since "at no time was the Moslem World, or any large part of it, fundamentally pro-Axis, past behavior of certain Iraqian and Palestinian leaders notwithstanding."

Dr. Hitti, Professor of Semitic Literature in Princeton University's Department of Oriental Languages, added that the initial allied successes in North Africa have already had "a wholesome effect upon the morale of the whole Moslem World," but warned that "the Arab seems to be the forgotten man in this international melee."

The war, he said, had doubtless increased the Moslem-Arab desire for union, and he asserted that "any postwar settlement that does not take this national sentiment into account would commit a grave mistake."

Dr. Hitti said that the Arabs would consider themselves less "forgotten" if the United States Government were to make an unequivocal statement that it is in the peace to a finish and that the Arabic-speaking peoples and all other peoples will get a hearing at the peace conference.

Because of events following World War I, he continued, the outbreak of the present conflict found the Arabs in many cases cool toward the British and French, but, he declared, the Arab world is definitely pro-American.

"There was a time in which it may have looked as if the Moslem World was oriented Axis-ward," he said, "and the initial phenomenal success of German arms undoubtedly inspired admiration. As issues became clearer, however, all doubt was removed."

The work of such American educational institutions in the Near East as the American University at Beirut led to an intellectual renaissance in the Arab World, he continued, and it is to the United States, therefore, that the Arabs look for assistance in achieving their long-nurtured desire for an Arab Federation consisting of Iraq, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Palestine.

Dr. Hitti, born and educated in Lebanon and a resident of this country since 1913, outlined the basic ideological differences which make it "impossible" for the Moslems to tolerate Nazi ideas.

"Islam's ideas," he said, "are at variance with the Fascist doctrines of racialism, the absolute supremacy of the State and the insignificance of the individual and the Fascist disregard of ethical and moral values in favor of economic values and man-made laws."

White Squaw Carry um Papoose Injun Way

Associated Press

Walky-Talky in Virginia

What do the mothers of Arlington, Va., just across the Potomac from the nation's capital care if they can't use their cars! Baby carriages and perambulators are just the thing for trundling home the groceries, and as far as who's "going to mind th' baby" is concerned, the women have solved that too. The picture shows how. Back to the good old Indian style of bundling baby up in a warm, cosy little pack strapped to their backs. All they need is a rear vision mirror to keep an eye on how things are in the back seat. The "kid" in the go-cart seems to take an interest in his high-flying colleague.

New Trend to Unity of Action Is Shown by Big Farm Groups

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Farm organizations in the past have had their disagreements over policy, just as the different labor organizations have, with the same weakening effect on their cause. But in recent months four of the larger agricultural groups have been drifting together.

Now this informal trend toward greater unity of action is crystallized in formal action. For the first time, a joint legislative program for the year has been adopted by four large farm groups—National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation. The statement, issued in Washington on Jan. 8, after a week of joint meetings, defines many points of agreement on such issues as revision of the parity formula, subsidies, proposed labor legislation, and federal manpower and draft policies.

Conspicuously absent from among the signers of this joint platform for agriculture is the Farmers' Union. While the four who did sign have been drawing closer to each other, the Union has been moving away from their orbit. The big dividing issue is the farmer's attitude toward organized labor.

Want Basic 54-Hour Week

The uniting farm organizations all take to some degree the position of employers. They want to see the basic work week in industry extended to 54 hours, and they come out against "all tributes now being exacted as requisite for employment."

The Farmers' Union makes co-operation with organized labor one of its chief tenets, and therefore could not consistently join in this platform. Further, the Farmers' Union has been pursuing a policy of co-operation with the Administration and apparently prefers to carry on its own campaigns in its own way.

The joint statement of the agreeing farm organizations is specific on a good many points. It charges that price ceilings on some war-essential agricultural commodities are discouraging production and demands that Government agencies, in establishing ceilings, approve only those which do not prevent increased production.

It opposes subsidies "in place of fair prices in the market place."

It asks that "all farm labor" be included in any computation of parity for price ceiling purposes.

Result of Joint Action

Tackling the manpower problem, it asks for importation of Mexican and West Indian agricultural labor, elimination of impractical restrictions on placement of domestic farm labor, full utilization of voluntary and school labor, deferment of necessary farm labor and abandonment of efforts to impose union conditions in the employment of farm labor. Adequate farm machinery and equipment is requested.

The formal statement issued by the four big farm organizations is an outgrowth of what the diplomats might call an entente cordiale. As the Farm Bureau points out in its official news letter, "these organizations learned the value of joint action last summer and fall when they got together to fight as one on the farm credit and price control issues."

This trend toward co-operation became noticeable three years ago in the efforts of the Farm Bureau and National Grange to preserve the co-operative features of the Farm Credit Administration. At that time Albert S. Goss, now National Master of the Grange, took an active part in the discussion. He resigned from his post as Land Bank Commissioner of the F. C. A. in protest over the Administration's handling of this problem. The Farmers' Union at that time took sides with the Administration in favor of changes in the F. C. A.

Mr. Goss apparently has not forgotten the Farm Bureau's support in this fight which he believed involved a principle. At the last annual meeting of the Farm Bureau, he spoke as a guest expressing warm appreciation of Farm Bureau leadership, headed by Edward A. O'Neal.

Reasons for Setup

While such co-operation seems natural enough now, it has not always been practiced. There are thorny points of contention between the two largest farm organizations. The National Grange, by many years the senior of the Farm Bureau, has not felt happy about the Farm Bureau's tieup in some States with the United States Co-operative Extension Service. In Illinois, for example, some county agricultural agents are paid jointly by the Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau.

There are historical reasons to explain this setup but it has not been one to promote good feeling on the part of all other farm organizations which are left out of this partnership. The Grange has called repeatedly for a severing of the relationship in formal resolutions, not, however, specifically mentioning the Farm Bureau.

This is a minor matter and does not involve policy. Much deeper was the disagreement between Grange and Farm Bureau over the best method of handling farm surpluses. For years the Farm Bureau stood staunchly by the AAA crop control plan as a satisfactory answer, while the Grange advocated some other solution, such as its two-price plan, which would allow the crop to be sold at one price within the country and at another for export or use in by-products.

Now the surplus problem is out of the way for the time being at least, and the two farm organizations see the wisdom of coming to a working agreement on the immediate problems before farmers.

"If the united front can be maintained permanently," says the Farm Bureau News Letter, "farm interests will speak with a much more powerful voice than ever before in history."

Two New Moves Are Made For Postwar World Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Two new moves in behalf of the postwar organization of the peace are before the United Nations today.

One is the appeal of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Americans and all the peoples of the Allied countries to stand united after victory in the performance of the great tasks of reconstruction and security against another war.

The other is the proposal by Dr. Herbertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Colonies, that the wartime unity of the United Nations be implemented immediately and that a world organization, stronger than the League of Nations and democratic in form and intent, be established well before the war is over.

Secretary Hull's and Dr. Van Mook's statements were both made at the opening of a series of public meetings in Constitutional Hall in Washington last night whose purpose is to promote unity and understanding among the United Nations.

Must Consider People

"The nature of the peace settlements concluded at the end of the present conflict will fundamentally depend upon the deep desires and underlying conviction of the great rank and file of peoples which make up the United Nations," Secretary Hull said in a statement read to the meeting by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant to the Secretary of State.

"It is therefore of profound importance that the peoples of each of these United Nations should understand the thoughts, the ideals and the purposes of the others.

"We are united in fighting to free and keep free our country and all countries from such tyranny and slavery as the Axis Powers seek to impose. We must likewise stand united, beyond the victory, in the performance of the great tasks of peace.

"Our unity of purpose must be based upon two unalterable resolves: to destroy utterly the forces of dictatorship, tyranny and inhumanity as exampled today in Germany and Italy and Japan; and, once that is accomplished, to press forward with the task of building human freedom and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before."

Says Time to Act Is Now

Dr. Van Mook declared that the preparation for postwar decisions cannot safely be delayed until after the war and he held that there are a number of basic principles about which agreement can be reached. He was convinced that "the occupied countries will be ready to agree that a world organization to prevent the recurrence of world wars" is not only desirable but worth considerable sacrifice.

European countries now occupied have learned, he said, that a League of Nations "which can be deserted by any nation in a huff or with evil intentions and which can be rendered powerless by the negative vote of a single member can never solve the problem."

Dr. Van Mook proposed a world organization democratic in form and intent, in which all participants will be active partners, although the greater powers may be allowed an authority in proportion to their responsibility.

Like Leaning to Like

He foresaw the possibility of "union now" types of organization within the larger one, that of countries "further strengthening their ties with countries of the same general structure of government, with identical or complementary economic interests, with a common sphere of defense." He cited for example that "the democratic countries surrounding the North Atlantic might be considered as an instance of this kind; a mutual agreement about collective safeguarding of the freedom of press and of speech in those countries could be an example of the further responsibilities in this direction."

Dr. Van Mook also advocated the inclusion of the members of occupied countries within the rescuing armies. He said their assistance would be valuable, but it would also aid their pride and self-esteem as re-established nations, adding, "they do not want our pity, but our recognition."

The people of the occupied territories do not want to be left aside in regard to postwar political and economic reconstructions, he warned.

United Jewish Appeal Aids Three Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — Announcement that the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine will, for the fifth year, act as a single agency to campaign for funds for the war rescue work of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, has been made here.

A minimum fund of $9,100,000 will be sought and will be allocated as follows: $4,840,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee; $2,760,000 to the United Palestine Appeal, and $1,500,000 to the National Refugee Service. Money raised in excess of the minimum goal will be divided by an allotment committee appointed for that purpose.

Officials of the three organizations joined in stressing that European Jews have endured "a decade of suffering and tragedy which no human heart or mind can comprehend."

The Joint Distribution Committee has given aid to hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America since the beginning of the war, the United Palestine Appeal has spent large sums aiding Jewish immigrants in Palestine, and the National Refugee Service carries on its work among refugees who have reached the United States.

Church Groups In Washington Fight Lottery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A strong campaign against a national lottery to obtain revenue will be waged by the Washington Federation of Churches, Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Chairman of its Committee on Civic Affairs, announced today. The Federation unanimously approved the followig resolution:

Whereas, legislation is pending in Congress providing for the raising of federal revenue through a national lottery, and

Whereas, a lottery is a form of gambling utterly at variance with Christian principles,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of Washington Federation of Churches go on record as opposing this legislation, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to each member of the United States Senate and to each member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. La Roe predicted that the joint resolution introduced by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois will have only minority support in Congress. He has a number of letters from Congressmen expressing opposition to the raising of public funds through gambling.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio has criticized the proposal as unsound public policy in a recent letter to Mr. La Roe. In a similar letter, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine says: "I have never favored raising public funds by lottery."

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama says: "It is gambling, and both Church and State have been traditionally and, in my opinion, rightly opposed to it."

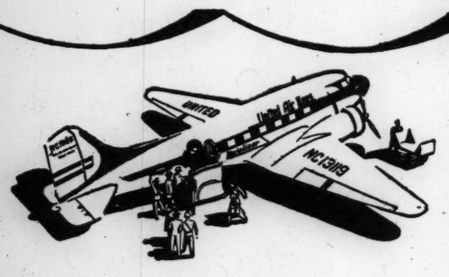
Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York says: "I am not favorably impressed with the proposal."

Mr. La Roe stated that to a lawyer it seems perfectly absurd to bar gambling literature from the mails by federal statute and then have the Government itself engage in a gambling enterprise. Such a thing, he said, would be justly resented by the great majority of our citizens.

One Man Survives Crash Of an Airliner in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 26 (AP)—Pan American-Grace Airways confirmed today a Government report that only one person, John A. Howard, out of 15, survived the crash of a Pan American-Grace airliner near Chaparra, about 350 miles south of here last Friday.

Six North Americans were among those lost. They were Pilot Gordon Gardner, Co-Pilot Robert Turbyne, Radioman James J. Ewing, Charles Petke and Allen Slattery, U. S. Navy yeomen, and Alexander Crowe Bain, identified only as an American civilian. Three of those lost were women.



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Many Students Facing Call In N. E. Colleges

War Activities in New England

Approximately one-seventh of the undergraduates in New England's larger colleges will be called up for service shortly under the Army's new order, an unofficial tabulation revealed today.

Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, who are being called with few exceptions, total about 2,400 among some 14,300 in 11 major institutions.

Boston University estimated that as many as 300, or one quarter of its full-time male enrollment, were subject to immediate call, since their first semester ended Jan. 16 and the order specified that the reservists must report after the first academic break following Dec. 31.

At Harvard, the President's office estimated that some 275 out of 3,300 would be taken about Feb 1.

Yale officials expected a fifth of their 2,500 enrollment would report shortly after Feb. 15.

Other estimates were: Holy Cross, 400 of 1,200; Clark, 65 of 400; Worcester Polytechnic, perhaps none immediately since the entire enrollment of 630 may be deferred as engineering students; Dartmouth, 139 of 1,249; Brown, 280 of 1,382; Rhode Island State, 100 in 1,100; Providence, 135 in 850; Bowdoin, 175 in 350; Maine, 150 in 1,300; Bates, 58; and Colby, 100.

Granite State Bonus?

A New Hampshire State bonus of $100 for each resident serving in the armed forces has been proposed in a bill by State Representative David O'Shan, but officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion said present lack of knowledge of postwar conditions make it difficult to take action now.

The bonus would be financed by setting aside part of the State's revenue from liquor sales.

Honor Chaplains

Members of the Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom gather this evening for their 10th annual goodwill dinner at Temple Hall, Beacon and Marshal Streets in Brookline. They are dedicating the occasion to the Army's Chaplain School at Harvard, and to all chaplains now in service.

Songs for Morale

Geoffrey O'Hara, composer of "K-K-K-Katy," and other songs of World War I vintage, is instructing men at Camp Edwards in group song-leading.

Sponsored by the United Service Organizations, the instruction is being made available for members of each company, battery, or detachment of 100 men or more, to organize quartets and mass singing.

"Musical instruments and athletic equipment will be limited," Mr. O'Hara pointed out, "but one instrument will always be available, that is the human voice; and a good lusty song session is always good for morale."

Aids to Low Insurance Rates

By a Staff Photographer

New Brookline, Mass., Fire Apparatus

Some of the up-to-the-minute fire-fighting equipment which has resulted in Brookline's having the lowest permissible fire insurance rate. At the top are shown two of the department's new covered pumping and ladder trucks emerging from Brookline Village Station. Below is the watch officer's desk and instrument board in the newest of the Brookline fire stations—the one on Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill. Inset is Chief Selden R. Allen.

Brookline Fire Department Chief's Dream

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fire chief's dream come true is the Brookline, Mass., Fire Department, in equipment, personnel, and methods. Twenty years ago the Department as it now exists was little more than an ambition in the thoughts of its young Chief, Selden R. Allen. Today it is one of the best equipped and trained fire departments in the United States.

Chief Allen and his men regard fire-fighting as a profession. They study constantly and learn something new every day, through the work of research laboratories and new training methods. "Few citizens," declares Chief Allen, "realize what their fire department does or what goes on behind the scenes."

In Brookline, the Chief answers every bell alarm. His car, a four-door serviceable black sedan, is equipped with a two-way radio tuned in on all his stations and on Police Headquarters so that, wherever he may be, he knows instantly when an alarm is sounded. On his way to the fire, he often receives advance information and details over the radio, enabling him to have his plan of attack roughly outlined by the time he reaches the scene of the fire.

"As soon as I know the exact location," he says, "I can usually visualize the problems we shall have to meet, the construction of the buildings, the width of the streets, etc." And this ability is not surprising in view of the fact that the Chief entered the Fire Department in 1898. He knows Brookline as he does the fingers of his hand.

Discipline of Force

Chief Allen is the man responsible for the excellent discipline on the force. Well liked, he is nevertheless accorded the quick obedience of an Army colonel. Men snap to attention when he appears. Equipment in all his seven stations is as neat as a pin. Even tire treads are spotless and wheel spokes are without an atom of dust.

Some of the stations were built for horse-drawn equipment and in them the brass work gleams like gold. In the newer stations, however, brass is replaced by chromium. Men of the force do all the work around the stations. They paint the walls, polish the furniture in the recreation rooms, wash the windows, make all repairs around the buildings. Twice a year they enamel the white iron beds in the dormitories. Every morning they make those beds to smooth perfection; once a week they put fresh sheets and pillow cases on them. No housewife could keep house better than these men.

It is Chief Allen's maxim that it's no good almost doing a job. "We've got to do it and do it right," he says. "People don't want sympathy; they want service."

On this basis he has trained his men. They are all huskies, wiry athletes, who can climb walls, slide down ropes, wield 85-foot ladders, perform difficult rescues, and do the whole thing without stumbling over their own feet or breaking a lot of glass needlessly or throwing too much water around. They place nearly as much importance upon saving the contents of a building as upon extinguishing the fire.

From the day they join the force at ages between 22 and 35, until they retire, these modern firemen go to school. Brookline maintains a Fire College on Hammond Street, where, from Fall to Spring, courses are given in such subjects as Building Structure and Codes, Chemical Warfare, Exit Drills and Alarm Systems, Sprinkler Equipment, First Aid, Crime Detection, and the effect of water on various stocks. The facilities of the College are available to fire departments in nearby cities, including Boston, through a mutual assistance plan.

Officer of Army

Among the special instructors at the college is an officer of the United States Army who, in exchange for training in fire fighting, gives regular military drill. "The average fire chief," says Chief Allen, "is paying more and more attention to education and training of personnel and to the scientific extinguishing of fires."

All fire-fighting operations in Brookline, as in all well-organized fire departments, are planned to include a "factor of safety," as Chief Allen terms it. Rope, for example, must be of the very best quality, without regard for price. Hose lines must be perfect, nozzles spotlessly clean and ready for intsant action. "It is an unpardonable crime," declares Chief Allen, "to ask firemen to enter a building with a gas mask, for instance, unless you can guarantee that the mask is in perfect condition."

All equipment is in duplicate, in line with this "factor of safety" idea. If one piece fails, there is another ready to replace it instantly. The men are trained to the ultimate details of their work. Chief Allen believes an untrained man is not only useless but a menace in a fire-fighting job.

Within the past 10 years, fire prevention has become an important part of the department's work, and the men of the force are constantly engaged in building inspection. If a fire hazard is found, the department photographer, Charles W. Madden, photographs the place. A print is sent to the owner of the property with a courteous letter which says, in effect, "We feel sure that you were unaware of the existence of this condition and that you will be glad to co-operate by correcting it within the next 10 days." Chief Allen says they rarely meet with opposition.

Commissioner's Help

Much credit is due, he says, to Brookline's fire-minded Fire Commissioner Charles F. Rowley, who even before he held his present important position, was interested in fire fighting. He has aidid in bringing about the improvements in the fire department that Chief Allen recommended, until now Brookline has such fire protection that it can boast the lowest fire insurance rate allowed by law. Three new trucks have recently been added to the equipment—covered ladder truck, pumping, and floodlighting trucks which the Chief declares have already paid big dividends in the health of the men who have to ride them.

In the rear of the Station that houses the Fire College, is a training and drill ground, constructed on town land, by the firemen themselves. It has a dustless parade ground, a five-story dummy brick structure, a smoke-house for training men in he use of gas masks, and two cisterns for testing engine pumps, and a building for storing training equipment. Training goes on here even at night under floodlights. Occasional exhibits are staged here, also, to show Brookline citizens what their Fire Department is equipped to do for them.

Besides fire fighting and prevention, the work of the department includes resuscitation of unconscious persons, rescue of animals, free blood transfusions to those unable to pay for them, and general rescue work. As Chief Allen puts it, "We take on practically anything that comes in to us and try to do it the best we can."

City Opposes Airport Bill

Opposition to a bill proposed by the State Department of Public Works for the further development of the Commonwealth Airport at East Boston was recorded today by Harry Kalus, legislative agent for the City of Boston, on behalf of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

The proposed expansion would wipe out World War Memorial Park and the adjacent bathing beach, which Mr. Kalus pointed out was the only one available to residents of East Boston.

"The City does not want to stand in the way of the development of the airport," Mr. Kalus said, "but the civic needs of the community also are a factor."

He held that the taking over of the Park for the proposed airport expansion should be conditioned on the construction of a new bathing beach in the East Boston section.

Senator Robert L. Lee D) of Charlestown, who represents the district, said he did not want to see anything happen until the beach had been replaced. Representative John H. Carroll (D) of Boston, and Thomas A. Niland, a resident of East Boston, also opposed the bill.

H. D. Hurley, representing Richard K. Hale, director of the State Division of Waterways, attempted to have the measure postponed until Mr. Hale could be present, but the Committee ordered the hearing to go forward. Under the bill, the City of Boston would turn over the land without monetary consideration.

Tufts 'Grads' to Hear Grew

Former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew will address the first Tufts College class to graduate under the accelerated wartime program at a special degree convocation to be held tonight in Cousens Gymnasium, Medford. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ambassador Grew are candidates for honorary degrees to be conferred at Tufts' first midwinter graduation.

For the first time in its history, Tufts College will have three graduation exercises in one year. Tonight, students from the School of Liberal Arts, the Engineering School and Jackson will receive degrees. Dental and Medical students will graduate in March, and in May the regular commencement exercises for all schools will be held.

The service, which takes place the day following the opening of the second college semester, will be substituted for the traditional Commencement ceremonies which accompany the regular graduation events at the end of the academic year.

The faculty section of the academic procession will organize under the direction of Prof. Clarence P. Houston, faculty marshal, and will be headed by President Leonard Carmichael, Vice-President George S. Miller, and deans of the various schools.

Arthur Clayman, of Lynn, and Malcolm A. Beers, of Arlington, both honor students, will represent the School of Engineering and the School of Liberal Arts, on the convocation platform.

Preceding the degree convocation, dinner for the trustees of the college will be held in the Kursaal, Cousens Gymnasium.

The senior prom, until this year a June Commencement event, was held last evening in the Gymnasium, attended by the entire senior class, including both midwinter and spring graduates.

United Nations Stamp Goes on Sale in Hub

Although 5,000,000 of the special United Nations commemorative postage stamps in the two cent denomination were ordered for the Boston postal district of 25 cities and towns, only 1,000,000 have been received thus far and they were distributed to the Boston and branch stations for sale yesterday. Along the lower edge of the stamp are the words "Nations United for Victory."

John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster, said there was a rush on the part of the public to buy the stamp, a red stamp printed in sheets of 100 and showing a central design symbolic of victory depicting an uplifted palm branch at the apex of a triangular shaped procession of swords held upright.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Burlington, Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis: Robert Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.83 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m. — Australian Bush Songs for Children. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Two Farmers Back Charge Against Dairy

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 26 (AP) —Two dairymen, Edward Collins and Seth Warner, today agreed with testimony of three other witnesses that an executive vice-president of Sheffield Farms, Inc., had told them that farmers in this area would lose their Grade A milk market if Haywood Marshall of New Haven, Vt., was re-elected as a director of a milk producers' co-operative.

The men were witnesses at the second day of a hearing—one of several to be held in the New York milkshed—on a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission that the Sheffield company organized dairymen into co-operatives "for the purpose of dominating and controlling" the associations.

Mr. Marshall testified yesterday that he felt his failure to be re-elected as a director of the Eastern Producers Association, a co-operative, was attributable largely to the Sheffield firm.

Sentence Waived In Case of Trade With the Enemy

Although David Jacob Jacobs of Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York, pleaded guilty to violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act in the U. S. District Court today, jail sentence was waived in favor of a $200 fine.

Judge George C. Sweeney granted the plea of the defendant's attorney for clemency.

The defendant brought letters into Boston from a foreign country without using the regular mail channels, and also admitted selling liquor to soldiers at a profit of $270.

The Assistant United States Attorney, Edward D. Hassan, recommends a four-month jail sentence, the case being the first of its kind in this area since the war broke out. The liquor was carried from this country to a foreign base where it was sold to the soldiers. The defendant was employed on board a ship.

African Coal

Development of extensive coalfields in two areas of southern Tanganyika, East Africa, is being discussed in mining circles. It is estimated that 800,000,000 tons are obtainable in one area, which is geographically difficult of access. The second area is more accessible, but the coal is said to be of inferior quality.

Boston Girl Chosen

Bates College Carnival Queen

Ida May Hollis, chosen as Bates College Carnival Queen for 1943. Miss Hollis, a senior at Bates, is a Boston girl, daughter of Mrs. Anna E. Hollis and the late Dr. Arthur S. Hollis.

Ida May Hollis Winter Queen

Miss Ida May Hollis, who has just been chosen queen of the Winter Carnival at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, is a Boston girl. Her mother is Mrs. Anna E. Hollis of Boston.

Ida May graduated from the Girls Latin School here and will receive her Bachelor's degree from Bates in May. She likes swimming and was a member of the Bates swimming team until it was disbanded this year. She also skates and skis, but that is not the whole story, for Ida May had to maintain high scholastic standing in order to be eligible for the role of Carnival Queen. She has majored in sociology but doesn't yet know exactly what she will do when she graduates. She is living at Rand Hall, the senior dormitory at Bates.

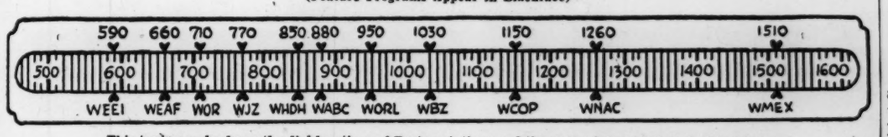
Ida May has one sister, Susannah, who graduated from University of Michigan two years ago and is currently employed in the estimating department at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

El Salvador Tires

Stocks of new tires and tubes have been taken over by the Government of El Salvador for controlled rationing. Applicants for purchase of tires and tubes must prove that they will be placed in service immediately and be able to turn in an equivalent number of used units.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30 E. E. Horton "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Earl Weidner, Organ....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00 News Service	Newcast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick & Harry, Variety	Leo Reisman's Orch....
4:30 Book talk	Club Matinee: Variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Show with Bob Trend-	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
4:45 Mountain Music ...	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"..	ler's Orchestra	Andrews Sisters, songs..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"..	News; Sports Matinee ..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee; Taxes...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Superman": sketch...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News service .....
6:00 News comments ...	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports; Rus'n War Relief
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	A Man and His Band....	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch..	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Trio.....	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"...	Eyes-EarsArmy Air Force
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Don Reid's Orchestra...	John Carter, songs.....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	George Duffy's Orch....	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Agnew's Orch...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Agnew's Orch...	Variety Hour .....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m c	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins Hockey
10:00 Special News	Raymond Gram Swing..	Special News; Bob Hope	John B. Hughes, news...	Bruins Hockey Game...
10:15 Special News	Gracie Fields: songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Treasury Star Parade...	Hockey Game; News....
10:30 Special News	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Fats Waller's Orch.....
10:45 News; World War II	"This Nation at War"...	Red Skelton and Co.....	Jos. E. Davies: "Russia"	Griff Williams' Orch...
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch.....	Special Program.....	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Special Program.....	Dance orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:30 Works of Music..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Defense Reporter	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	"What Can I Do?" dr...	Wallenstein, conductor.	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newcast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	"Tune Up Time"	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Music of Many Lands....	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club.....	Home Forum, talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club.....	Parade of Stars.....	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 "New Horizons" ..	The Breakfast Club.....	Im. Wolcott: Food news	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club.....	"Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military Band...	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program ...	"Heinmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"Woman of America": sk.	ists; orchestra	Manning .....
11:00 Musical Program...	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard..	Kick-Cones .....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation...
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Memory Lane: Music....	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music....	"David Harum": sketch	riety show: orchestra	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News.
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch.....	Lester Huff's Trio.....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade".....	Winter Serenade: music.	Big Sister: sketch.....	News; Fashion Talk.....	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news.....	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Back Stage Interview ...	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light; drama...	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics; music...
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Earl Weidner, Organist.	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Books Ends.	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks.....	"The Limerick Man" ....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop...	'Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"The Limerick Man" ....
4:00 News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Tucker's Orch...
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Dick & Harry: variety	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30 Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee: Variety,..	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Dinah Shore, Songs.....
4:45 Mountain Music ...	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"..	ler's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch ...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show..	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News ...	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man: Quiz..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	Wang Chung-hui; News.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Treasury Star Parade ..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Trio.....	News Service .....
7:30 Lone Journey	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree.	Concert Album	Lily Pons, songs.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree.	John Barry, comments.	Your Army .....
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"Just Five Lines": dr...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"Just Five Lines": dr...	Dramatization .....
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama....	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Beethoven's Quartet No. 14 in C Sharp Minor (Op. 131)
9:15 "Mayor of Town":	John Freedom: drama....	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.;	
9:30 "Good Listening":	Joe Sanders' Orchestra.	"Mr. District Attorney":	drama; soloists; Made-	
9:45 Quiz Show	Orchestra: Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	leine Carroll; Quartet.	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports; Defense...
10:15 "Sally"	Gracie Fields, songs....	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30 Edmund J. Brandon	"March of Dimes"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports .....
10:45 News; World War II	"March of Dimes"	Musical Knowledge	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Local Sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of Allies...	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do?: drama	Carlos Molina's Orch...	Local Sports .....
11:30 Works of Music...	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportcast; News	Music You Want.....	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Guadalcanal: Coast Guards' Role Described

The role of Coast Guardsmen, who by hundreds participated in the landing of United States Marines on Japanese-held Guadalcanal last August, is described by James D. Fox of Uniontown, Pa., just promoted to Warrant Machinist for meritorious service during 90 days of severe action on that island. He arrived in Boston late yesterday.

Men of the Coast Guard are as heroic under fire as those performing hazardous rescue work in accordance with their motto, Semper Paratus—"Always Ready"—it was gleaned from a talk with the former agricultural student from Alfred University (New York) who is now serving his country in the Coast Guard. In 112 bombings and under shell fire 30 times, the Coast Guardsman was reluctant to talk of his own deeds. Only poor marksmanship by the Japanese prevented heavier losses among the American forces, he said.

Fragments of his story thrilled seasoned newsmen in an interview at Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House.

"The going was so tough during those first few days," he said, "that many of our boys temporarily joined Marine infantry and artillery units . . . bullets flew around like rain drops . . . we were dubbed 'Coast Guard Invaders' by the fighting Marines . . . our sentries virtually played tag with Japanese hiding in cocoanut trees . . . our job was to shoot up the Japs and the Coast Guardsmen proved as apt at that as in landing boats on the beach."

Landing was under particularly heavy fire, he said, and after several days of such operations, "we were told to anchor offshore and get some sleep." But the Japanese evidently planned otherwise, he added, for they opened up as "spectacular a display of fireworks as we ever saw, and the waters off the island's shore became known as 'Sleepless Lagoon.'"

The Warrant Machinist was an eye witness to some of the most severe air fighting in that area and during the heaviest action on the island, he said, 23 Japanese bombers and 10 Zeros were knocked out of the skies compared with American air losses of two planes, he said.

Humor cropped out from the tenseness on the island he said, as "when we first landed one Japanese soldier rushed out of the woods, tossing his rifle aside and crying in perfect English, 'Don't shot please, I'm from Ohio State.' We treated him well."

Special News Announcement On Air 10 P. M.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Because of a special important announcement expected at 10 p. m. tonight, programs listed for that hour on the radio networks are to be realigned where necessary to make way for it.

Joseph C. Grew speaks tonight at the Graduation exercises, Tufts College, on "Japan's War Machine," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his "Sinfonietta" in Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 1, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

A group of new and old popular songs will be sung by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano; Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, on the American Melody Hour, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Monty Woolley is guest on the Al Jolson Show, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m., and Bing Crosby is guest on the Bob Hope Show, NBC-WBZ, 10:05 p. m.

School in Wartime

Wartime problems facing elementary and secondary schools is to be the subject of a conference to be attended by more than 400 New England and public and private school teachers in Boston at the Hotel Statler on March 6. The meeting has been called by a joint committee representing the Independent Schools Association of Boston, the Progressive Education Association, and the Secondary Education Board.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 27

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (44.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p.m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—OWI Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—'Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam"
8:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Charlie Agnew's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orch.
10:30

Women's Activities: Hair-dos Described

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Short and sleek in back, with flares, puffs, or bangs in front, is the prediction for spring hair-dos. Interest will be centered on the front. Pompadours will be more extreme than ever.

National artists have been demonstrating their versions of these "Second-Front" coiffures at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association at the Hotel Bradford yesterday and today. The sessions conclude with a fashion show and dance this evening.

Bobs that touch the shoulder are out, according to Miss Miriam Cordwell, member of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association and Secretary of the Manhattan Unit of the New York State Association. The armed services won't allow them, and they are dangerous in defense plants. But the hairdresser has plenty of scope for variety in styling if the hair is left three to six inches long in front, she said. Miss Cordwell is one of the national artists on the program.

With civilian clothes cut on trimmer lines for spring, women who are not wearing uniforms also need sleek coiffures, she continued. Hair must co-ordinate with one's dress if one is to look well-groomed, she explained.

Werner of Switzerland, a member of the Coiffure Guild, stressed the same point—with special regard to the new hats. "Since milliners have decided that big hats are out," he told me, "we are falling in line and designing practical hair-dos that will be good foundations for their small, colorful creations." Tiny hats perched on top of long flowing locks or bushy curls look ridiculous, all the artists agreed.

Hairdressers, according to Mr. Werner, must also remember to style hair so there will be something to which to anchor hatpins. The latter are replacing the elastic bands which, before priorities, held hats securely on the head. He has evolved a special V-part which leaves a segment of hair through which the hatpin may be inserted.

If a woman insists upon keeping her hair long, Miss Cordwell suggests that it be brushed up from the nape toward the crown, where it may be arranged in puffs or flairs. She illustrated this point by deftly re-styling the long bob of a person chosen from the audience. Shoulder-length and distinctly untidy was the woman's hair before Miss Cordwell took it in hand. In less than 10 minutes it had been transformed into a sleek up-do with a pompadour at the side fronts and a bang arrangement at the center front. The audience thought the change improved the person's whole appearance remarkably.

The chignon or the chignon effect is a favorite style with Mme. Humble as an alternative to the short cut and the upsweep. It preserves the trim look while solving the problem for those who feel they must have hair at the back of the neck. A large bun made from a switch may be fastened onto a foundation of curls. This style is particularly becoming to the tall, thin woman who has rather a long neck, she says. Two or three large bone pins are sufficient to hold it in place, she adds.

For the college girls, who likes long hair, she suggests a chignon effect achieved by holding the hair together with a big bow at the neck and letting the ends fall in soft cirls. It's as simple as that and far more becoming than flowing hair to small hats, she maintains.

All the artists emphasize the necessity of brushing your hair vigorously and often if you want it soft and gleaming. It is not true, they insist, that brushing takes the curl out. Raise your arms high over your head before you start to brush, they say, in order to get the upward motion.

By a Staff Photographer

Patriotism Is in the Hair

Putting final touches on a "Second-Front" hairdo at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association. The artists are Werner of Switzerland and Mme. Humble, right. Miss Eleanor Narcissi is having her coiffure restyled.

'Subtle Cooking' In Four Lessons

"Learn to be a subtle cook and like it, in four lessons" is the way Mme. Alexandrine Toutoux describes the series of lectures she is to give at Perkins Hall from 10:30 to 12 a. m. on four successive Fridays, beginning Feb. 5. Mindful of the need for intelligent economy in cooking, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has arranged for these lectures with demonstrations of frugal cooking in the French manner.

"More Romance in the Kitchen" is the topic of the first session. Basic recipes for soups, omelets, and vegetables will be explained, and an omelet will be made. At succeeding lectures, hors d'oeuvres (for victory), ragouts, desserts, salad dressings, poultry, fish, spaghetti, and the cooking of tongues, brains, and hearts will be described and shown. Reservations should be made in advance.

Tidy, Trim, Pretty Dresses Due for Girls This Spring

Dresses will be saving fabric this spring by adhering to lines more slender than L-85 requires. Cap sleeves will be seen again. The short dinner dress often with low décolletage will be one of the important fashions born of wartime necessity.

These predictions were made today by Miss Frederika Fox, merchandise editor of Vogue, who spoke at the Boston Fashion Group's luncheon at the Copley Plaza.

"There has been no regimentation of design, no lowering of standards, no limit set on imagination. This spring will have a variety of good and pretty fashions which will be adequate for the needs of American women," she promised.

Tidy, Trim, and Pretty

"Tidy, trim, and pretty" was her general characterization of the new styles, with suits continuing as first choice. These will be slim and simple with new subtleties women will like, she said. Jackets shorter than the law allows with pockets placed higher than formerly, and narrow skirts up a bit over the diaphragm will establish a nicety of proportion in the new silhouette, she forecast.

Dresses that save both fabric and labor and yet are truly pretty, according to Miss Fox, are made with sleeves that are only caps over the shoulders, cut all in one with the bodice. They often have quite low necklines. These dresses give a new look that is proving quite popular with young girls as well as with sophisticated women, she added.

"Dresses with a touch of the shirtwaist in their make-up," Miss Fox went on, "are now softened so much that they occasionally add narrow self-ruffles to form their only decoration."

Trend to Basic Dress

There is a definite feeling for a return to the true basic dress, the speaker said, and there will be many two-piece dresses. The latter contribute to the versatility she thinks a wardrobe should have in wartime. The blouse of a dress may double for the blouse of a suit, she explained, and the skirt of the dress be worn with the jacket of the same suit.

Coats will be all-purpose, according to this fashion authority, with three main types: the spring version of the unbuttoned great-coat; the belted coat, fewer but newer; and the short coat, three-quarter to fingertip in length.

"As scarcities grow tighter," Miss Fox emphasized, "women are going to have to ration themselves by their needs and not by their desires. We will have to do this in order that everyone may have a chance at the new things," she said.

Canteen Luncheon Served to Woman's Club of Brookline

Members of the Brookline Woman's Club yesterday enjoyed a Red Cross canteen luncheon, planned and served by the chairman of American Home Day for the club, Mrs. Chester H. Eastman, who is an experienced Red Cross canteen worker.

Mrs. Eastman, with members of her committee, served about 300 club members and guests. The menu included vegetable loaf, spaghetti, biscuits, and raisin-rice pudding with lemon sauce.

The luncheon and meeting were in Whitney Hall. The President, Mrs. Albion White, conducted the business meeting. As the program of the afternoon Technicolor motion pictures on India were shown and there was a talk on Girl Scout work by Mrs. Joseph Garland and a skit by members of Brownie Troop No. 23.

Governor Stassen To Speak Before The G.O.P. Women

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota will speak on "Republican Responsibility Today" before members and guests of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Tuesday, February 2, at 11 a. m. Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Director of the Club's Political Department, is in charge of arrangements.

On Thursday morning this week, at 11 o'clock, Representative Douglas Francis, member of the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee, will speak on "The Taxpayers' Friend." Mrs. Cordelia B. Bartlett, a member of the Club and a well-known parliamentarian, will give some do's and don'ts for presiding officers.

State Senator Richard Bowers will be guest of honor at the Membership Drive Luncheon on the same day. His topic will be "The General Court at Work."

YOU SHOULD ASK MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOLS

If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for in our display of school advertising on the Saturday Education Page, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

Please state kind of school desired:

Boys' ..... Grade.....
Girls' ..... Grade.....
Junior College .....
Business, Secretarial .....
Art, Music, Aviation, etc .....
Preferred Locality .....
Your Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Court Awards Seized Boston Firm $889,491

The sum of $889,491.73 has been awarded to the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston as full and just compensation for taking of the plant by the Government Aug. 19, 1942, in a judgment entered in the United States District Court by Judge Francis J. W. Ford. The sum includes rental value and the use of machinery, equipment, personal property, and manufactured products.

Officers and the organization that operated the plant prior to it being taken over by the Government will now return and continue the production of war material under Government contract. The plant has been operated by the Murray Company under supervision of the United States Ordnance Department since the army moved in by Presidential order and took possession because the output of war materials had been interrupted by labor troubles.

Condemnation proceedings, started by Phillip P. A. O'Connell, Special Assistant to U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon in the Lands Division, have now been lifted following lengthy negotiations with Mr. O'Connell, as a result of which amicable adjustment was reached and confirmed by Judge Ford.

The award today does not include the Natick plant of the S. A. Woods Company which is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and is rented to the Woods Company.

Nurses' Aids Needed

An appeal for 7,000 women between the ages of 18 and 50 to serve as volunteer nurses' aids was made today by Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area. He explained that there was an acute shortage of graduate nurses and volunteer aids would free the remaining nurses for services only they could render.

Professor Morize To Give Course On French Conditions

One of the courses which the Massachusetts Department of Education has arranged because of popular demand is a series of 15 lessons on French developments, given in the French language, by Prof. André Morize of Harvard University. The course, which will begin on Feb. 2, will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, from five to six, on Tuesday.

Monsieur Morize, who escaped from Paris only one day before the entrance of the Germans in 1940, having remained at his post as a director of the Ministry of Information, is an ardent member of the Fighting Free French. He served with the French Army from 1914 to 1917. Since 1917 he has been a Harvard lecturer, and in 1925 was made Professor of French Literature. When the second world war broke out he offered his services to his native land. He is the author of a number of books on French literature and history and since 1926 has been Director of the French Summer School at Middlebury College, Vermont.

Latvian Backgrounds On Institute Program

A committee of Latvian friends, headed by Mrs. Carl W. Selmer, is sponsoring this month's International Gathering at the International Institute on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program will include a talk on Latvian Backgrounds by the Rev. O. W. Selmer; an illustrated lecture by Lili Kleinberg; folk songs by a Latvian chorus in costume; and piano music by Sophie Stumberg.

Casadesus Soloist With Symphony

John B. Sanroma

Roland Hayes

To give a song recital this evening at New England Mutual Hall

Plays Mozart Piano Concerto, Richard Burgin Conducting

Robert Casadésus, the pianist, called out the best in the musicians of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall last evening, assisting a reduced, classical group of them in a presentation of the Mozart Piano Concerto in C major that bears the catalogue nnmber of K.467. In another view, the Symphony men summoned all that is subtle and exquisite in the execution and interpretation of Mr. Casadésus. Or, still another way of looking at the matter, the Monday subscribers took on a listening attitude that made good performance natural and inevitable. At any rate, it was a lively and quite inspired platform, a credit certainly to Richard Burgin, who conducted.

To mention Mozart with the name Casadésus is to put things together that belong together. For Mozart in the Casadésus family means music at its best, and at its ultimate, too. With the Casadésuses, whatever has been composed since Mozart is music of the future and has yet to find its place in art. To say that Robert Casadésus appears as soloist in a Mozart work is to talk authentic business. Mozart is largely a question of tone, a sound that brings back a period; and not the antique-dealer and costume-party manner of doing either. Mr. Casadésus causes the composer to live today, as in a time that has never passed and that never will pass.

That is not modernizing anything. It is just doing a job in an appropriate style. A break, indeed, comes in the illusion when Mr. Casadésus plays the cadenza in the first movement. There we give ourselves the pinch by which we realize that we are we, instead of people in a sublimated nowhere. Perhaps there, too, the excitement moderates and never quite resumes. Afterwards regular concert conditions prevail—andante, allegro and what not.

First on the program stood Respighi's strange arrangement of Old Dances and Airs for the Lute; as if it were possible for a composer to raise tunes for the quietest, most subdued of instruments up to an orchestral force of sonority. But possible or impossible, Respighi does it, and interestingly.

Last on the program, Strauss' "Don Quixote" Variations, Jean Bedetti, as solo cellist, characterizing the Knight, and Jean Lefranc, viola player, representing in a remote way the Squire. Here is a work composed 45 years ago and still thriving; not of far back enough date to be old school, nor new enough to furnish reason for further controversy. It merits, on a good account or two, being called original. In the first place, the composer knows better than to go after too much novelty. He sticks to historic form. Then for another mark, he is courageous, compelling the low-voiced, inelastic cello and the distant, "other-side-of-the-moon" viola into solo service. A big moment in Mr. Bedetti's season, typifying Don Quixote; he gets a right handshake from the conductor. Something of a moment also in Mr. Lefranc's year; he gets a left-handed one. **W. P. T.**

'Springtime for Henry'

At the Colonial—Revival of Benn W. Levy's farce-comedy, presented by Henry Duffy and staged by John Holden. The cast is as follows:

A Secretary .... Eleanor Frothingham
Mr. Henry Dewlip, Edward Everett Horton
Mr. Johnny Jelliwell.....Gavin Muir
Mrs. Julia Jelliwell...Marjorie Wilson
Miss Smith ..... Eleanor Lawson

'Springtime for Henry'

Edward Everett Horton is back again in Benn Levy's 12-year-old comedy, "Springtime for Henry." He is a favorite in Boston, and the size and enthusiasm of the audience which greeted him last night at the Colonial showed that—like spring itself—he is always welcome. The general impression was, in fact, that Mr. Horton entered into the role of Henry with more gusto than ever, and that the supporting cast was better than in some earlier productions.

Mr. Horton's mannerisms are suited to the role of Henry Dewlip, wealthy British motor car manufacturer, a gentleman marked more by his lack of morals, his fondness for roulette, his alcoholic hospitality, and his loyalty to friendships dating back to Lower Third schooldays than by his acquaintance with the business. But if the ingredients of this character sound unsavory, Mr. Horton's manner of serving them up makes Mr. Dewlip entertaining.

The element of reform is brought into his life by a new secretary whose watchword is "the decent thing." Eleanor Lawson attended to this role with suitable decorousness. Her handling of the lines which reveal that in the past "the only decent thing to do" had appeared to her to be to shoot her husband, was especially skillful.

Gavin Muir did well as Johnny Jelliwell, one of those classmates in the Lower Third, a P. G. Wodehouse kind of character, who finds that he and his wife get along better when they see less of each other. Marjorie Wilson, as the wife, makes the most of the opportunities this role offers.

The only other member of the cast is Eleanor Frothingham, who passes tempestuously across the stage at the beginning as the last of a row of secretaries who have abandoned their jobs with Mr. Dewlip.

The single set used for all three acts is attractive enough not to become tedious. **D. M.**

'Paintings of the Sea'

"Paintings of the Sea" is the title of the exhibition of oils by Alphonse Shelton on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

The marine subject commands most of Mr. Shelton's energies. He has occupied for some time the studio of Winslow Homer at Prout's Neck, Maine, where he has apparently studied carefully the moods of the Atlantic. His pictures run to type, with variations on the theme. In the foreground is a rocky ledge that breasts the pounding surf. Mr. Shelton paints the surf literally and so convincingly that the Guild Gallery has an atmosphere of salt and storm. He is attentive to light, contrast, tonal accuracy, as they help to present the subject with greater authenticity.

This amiable group of likenesses shows Mr. Roberts' enthusiasm for personal portrayal. In oil he works painstakingly, achieving a clear and decorative portrayal. With charcoal he employs a more summary method.

Shown besides are some beautiful stained glass panels made by Wilbur Herbert Burnham. Queen Guinevere and Sir Gawain are depicted in beautifully selected bits of colored glass. **D. A.**

Copley Society

Portraits by Erling Roberts are to be on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, through Jan. 29. Oils, pastels, and charcoal drawings are shown.

Kyser-Bergen Plans

Kay Kyser and Edgar Bergen will be co-starred by RKO Radio in a romantic musical comedy tentatively titled "Keep 'Em Singing," to be produced and directed by Allan Dwan. The screenplay is being prepared by Harlan Ware.

Phyllis Povah and Cully Richards have been signed by Paramount for roles in "Let's Face It," picturization of the Vinton Freedley-Cole Porter musical show. Bob Hope and Betty Hutton will co-star.

News of the Screen

Two musicals, "Best Foot Forward" and "Right About Face," have gone into production at M-G-M. "Best Foot Forward," adapted for the screen by Irving Brecher and Fred Finklehoffe, stars Lucille Ball, Harry James, William Gaxton, and Virginia Weidler are in other leading roles. Eddie Buzzell is directing, with Arthur Freed as producer. A chorus of one hundred boys and girls will be featured.

"Right About Face" stars Kay Kyser with Lena Horne, Marilyn Maxwell, William Gargan, Ben Blue, Ava Gardener, Pamela Blake, Curt Bois, and Kay Williams. Tim Whelan is directing and Irving Starr is producing the film, which is based on an original story by Matt Brock and Joe Hoffman.

Mary Brian has been signed for the leading feminine role of the Monogram drama, "No Escape." John Carradine, Dean Jagger, Bill Henry, and Sidney Blackmer play important roles, and Harold Young is directing.

Luise Rainer, who won two consecutive Academy awards, will return to the screen after a four-year absence to play the stellar feminine role in Paramount's picturization of Stefan Heym's story of the Czechoslovakian underground, "Hostages." Paramount has an option on her services for additional pictures. Miss Rainer arrived in Hollywood from New York a week ago to test for the part.

"Brazzaville," starring Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet, has been scheduled for production by Warners as a sequel to "Casablanca." Messrs. Bogart and Greenstreet will continue their characterizations. Geraldine Fitzgerald is expected to play an important role in the picture. Miss Fitzgerald at present is preparing to appear in a Broadway play written by Irwin Shaw entitled, "Labor For the Wind."

William Demarest has been signed by Paramount for the role of Bob Hope's sergeant in "Let's Face It."

Arthur Schwartz, Broadway song composer, has been signed as a producer by Columbia, and will make his bow with "The Cover Girl," Technicolor musical romance, the cast of which includes Rita Hayworth, Janet Blair, Jinx Falkenburg, and 15 magazine cover models.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by Roland Hayes, tenor. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bilou—"Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff. Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:25 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55.

Esquire—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, Ethel Waters. 2:10, 6, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—"I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Carnival of Winter Sports," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 2:15, 5:15, 8.

Metropolitan—"Ice Capades Revue, 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15 "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, Susan Hayward. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

Modern—"Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:55 a. m. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston — "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 10:55 a. m., 2:05 5:15, 8, 10:30. Stage show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News," "America's Battle of Beauty," "The Great Glover," latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:27, 10:07. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:37, 4:54, 8:34.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. Continuous. 1-11.

Telepix—"Target for Tonight," Leopold Stokowski." "Billiards and Pool Experts," "Thaw Expedition," two cartoons. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Crime Smasher," Cosmo Jones. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:45, 9. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05.

Tremont—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 8:40. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m. 12:20, 3:35, 6:55, 10:10.

Uptown—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:20 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflen, Kathryn Grayson. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Cat People," Simone Simone, Tom Conway. 10:40 a. m. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Highways by Night," R. Carlson, J. Randolpn. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Cleveland Circle: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Wing and the Woman." Anna Neagle. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.

Coolidge Corner: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, C. Lehman. 2, 8.

University: "Now, Voyage," Betty Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. "Moscow Strikes Back," "March of Time." 2, 7.

Codman Square: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Road to Morocco" Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:33, 7, 9:53. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:10, 8:30.

Park: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 2, 7.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. "The Living Ghost," James Dunn.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene C. Lehman. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Bert Gordon. 1:30, 4:47, 8:03. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:44, 6, 9:17.

Mystic: "Undying Monster," John Howard, James Ellison. 2:08, 7, 9:58. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:33.

Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 3:15, 9:10. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. 2:05, 8:35. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:15, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

Strand: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, "Secret Enemies," Faye Emerson, Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

Ball Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:09, 7:54. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee and Molly. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lolyd Nolan. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time's Prelude to Victory." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON— West Newton: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Roger. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 7:45. No matinees Mondays and Wednesdays.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr, Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Major and the Minor," Ray Milland, Ginger Rogers. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • LAST 7 TIMES! MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30 ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents ROLAND YOUNG "ASK MY FRIEND SANDY" A New Farce by STANLEY YOUNG with NORMAN LLOYD & MARY SARGENT Evgs.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS TUES. FEB. 2 BEGIN. EDDIE DOWLING presents BILLIE BURKE in "THIS ROCK" A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST Evgs.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

GIVE TO THE GREATER BOSTON WAR FUND KEITH MEMORIAL 4th GREAT WEEK Ginger — Cary ROGERS GRANT in LEO McCAREY'S "Once Upon A Honeymoon" also HAROLD PEARY — THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE Extra! Walt Disney's "Der Fuehrer's Face"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY NOW Errol FLYNN • Alexis SMITH "GENTLEMAN JIM" Plus "THE AFFAIRS OF MARTHA"

NOW! METROPOLITAN Fred MacMURRAY • Paulette GODDARD • Susan HAYWARD "THE FOREST RANGERS" in Technicolor Plus "ICE-CAPADES REVUE"

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK BLITHE SPIRIT NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY BOOTH THEA. 45th of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE 5th Month Laugh Riot! by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY BILTMORE, W. of 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS. JUNIOR MISS 46th St. Thea., W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075 EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top. Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m.; 50c to $2

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"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—Life EVA Le Gallienne JOSEPH Schildkraut in UNCLE HARRY HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY WITHOUT LOVE LAST 3 WEEKS with KATHARINE HEPBURN ELLIOTT NUGENT ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St., W. of Broadway Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Stalin: Drive Out Every German

Continued from Page 1

qué was a guerrilla detachment, and it was credited with operating in the Rostov area and wiping out about 200 of the enemy. Not only did they destroy guns, trucks, and carts and capture rifles and ammunition, the recorded war bulletin said, but they also recaptured from the Germans 1,200 head of cattle and 3,500 sheep said to have been taken off collective farms.

The Russians also reported further gains with the capture of towns and villages on the southern front, on the southwestern front, in the Voronezh area, and on the North Caucasian battleline, but they were not immediately identified.

Mr. Stalin's praiseful exhortation came after the Russians, in special and regular communiqués, told of reclaiming all of strategic Voronezh from the Germans who had occupied its western section since the summer of 1942 when the Axis offensive began, culminating in the now-broken siege of Stalingrad.

The Russians also reported the capture of Belaya Glina, in the Northern Caucasus, putting one of their armies within 40 miles of Tikhoretsk, a rail junction 90 miles south of Rostov.

Other spearheads aimed at Rostov were said to be 56 miles to the east of the city and 70 miles to the north.

Forty miles south of Tikhoretsk, another army which advanced up the railroad from Baku to capture Armavir now was reported threatening Kropotkin, another railway center. Advancing columns there were placed by latest dispatches at Novo-Kubanskoe, nine miles northwest of Armavir on the railroad. A flanking unit of this army, however, was reported to have taken Karmalinovskaya, Feldmarshalsky, and Privolny, a group of towns about 25 miles north of Armavir and east of the railroad, and thus was about half-way to Kropotkin.

The latter column may be one which pushed west from Voroshilovsk.

In the Ukraine, the Russians reported they had pushed to within 10 miles of Voroshilovgrad and pointed out that their occupation of Starobelsk and Valuiki at once gave them a key to the approaches to Voroshilovgrad and to Kharkov, the Ukraine Capital and one of the German front strongpoints.

In the Middle Don fighting, however, the Russians said the Germans were throwing heavy infantry and tank forces into counterattacks, which the Russians reported they were turning back.

Peyrouton Pledges Unity With Allies

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 26

Marcel Peyrouton, new Governor General of Algeria, told officials and prominent residents of Algiers that "we shall act" against any attempt to divide the population of Algiers to the detriment of the Allies.

He described such attempts to divide the people as "the efficacious arm of collective suicide."

"The Allies have promised us to respect French sovereignty," he declared, "we must in exchange bring them active collaboration. Passive adhesion is not sufficient."

Governor Peyrouton pledged that he would do his best to become an instrument of complete unity among the people of Algeria. He said he intended to assure "order in the minds and in the streets." He said he was not ready to announce his program of action but added it would come soon.

North Africa:

British Take Zauia In Pursuit of Rommel

Pressing westward from Tripoli in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, a vanguard of the British Eighth Army has occupied the small coastal town of Zauia, about 30 miles west of Tripoli, while a Fighting French column from the African interior has reached Tripoli to join the approaching battle for Tunisia.

British spokesmen emphasized that the official communiqué announcing the occupation of Zauia placed the advanced elements of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's pursuing army still over 60 miles from the Tunisian frontier, toward which Marshal Rommel's troops were racing under fierce aerial harassment.

The Fighting French of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc announced in a triumphant communiqué that they had reached Tripoli to join their British Allies after a 1,500-mile drive over the desert from the Lake Chad region of Equatorial Africa. This column began its march northward 39 days ago and fought several battles with the Italian Libyan garrisons en route.

Bad weather restricted activity on the Tunisian front, both on the ground and in the air. The Allied headquarters communiqué reported briefly that "our forces continued to operate toward the north in the Ousseltia Valley," indicating the Allies were maintaining pressure in this region, where a recent German thrust was halted.

The Italians claimed the repulse of an Allied attack Monday and the capture of eight Allied trucks with their crews. Between Jan. 18 and 24, the broadcast Italian communiqué declared, more than 4,000 Allied troops and 13 tanks were captured and 70 guns destroyed in the Tunisia fighting.

Allied planes raided several points on Sicily during the day, the Italians reported, damaging buildings and killing at least two persons at Avola, near Syracuse.

A dispatch from Cairo said both Allied air and land forces were concentrating their efforts on knocking out Axis airfields in Southern Tunisia in order to blind Axis ground troops and stifle bombing attacks on Allied communications.

Two important Axis airports in that area, at Medenine and at Ben Gardane, have been bombed heavily the past few days.

Syria:

Constitutional Rule To Be Restored

Constitutional regimes will be restored in Syria and Lebanon, it was announced, and the French National Committee has empowered Gen. Georges Catroux, High Commissioner of Syria, to make the necessary dispositions.

The news was received joyfully by the public. The step will be taken with British approval.

New Britain:

Allies Bomb Ships In Rabaul Harbor

Allied night bombers darting in low against Japanese shipping at Rabaul, New Britain, Sunday night despite intense antiaircraft fire, hit a 2,000-ton vessel which exploded and blasted a hole in the side of another ship, a headquarters communiqué said.

The craft which exploded was believed to have been a munitions ship.

In other Allied air activity, the building area at the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, was damaged with 1,000-pound bombs; targets were strafed in the Salamaua area; and one-plane attacks were made on the harbor area of Finschhafen and the Gasmata airdrome.

Small Japanese raids on the Milne Bay and Port Moresby airdromes were anounced.

Gaudalcanal:

U. S. Airmen Rout Japanese Bombers

A large force of Japanese dive bombers, twin-engine bombers and fighters, which was headed for Guadalcanal, was intercepted and attacked by United States aircraft, the United States Navy reported. The enemy planes were driven off and no bombs were dropped on American positions. Four Japanese Zeros were shot down. No United States planes were lost.

Two units of United States ground forces joined at Kokumbona on Guadalcanal after one unit had entered the village from along the beach to the east and the other had encircled a strong enemy pocket and entered Kokumbona from the south. The maneuver resulted in giving United States forces unrestricted use of Kokumbona and the beach to the east. Two hundred ninety three Japanese were killed and five prisoners were taken during the operation.

Burma:

Indian Boat Rams Japanese Troopship

A Royal Indian Navy boat patrolling the Mayu Alver area in Burma rammed and Sank a Japanese coastal craft filled with troops, a British communiqué said.

The incident occurred Sunday night, it was reported. The Indian vessel was rammed first by the heavily-camouflaged troop-laden Japanese ship, but opened fire, drew back and then rammed the Japanese craft, sinking it, the British said.

Japanese casualties were numbered as at least 50. Two officers on the Indian boat were wounded.

The Mayu River flows into the bay north of Akyab, on the West Burma coast.

Decoration:

MacNider Cited For Bravery in Action

Gen. Douglas MacArthur awarded an oak leaf cluster in lieu of the Distinguished Service Cross to Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, for "extraordinary heroism in action near Cape Endaiadere, New Guinea, Nov. 23."

His citation said that while within a few yards of the front line, General MacNider saw some men withdrawing from an advanced position. While rallying this group he received numerous wounds from fragments when an enemy grenade exploded.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded him in World War I, when he was a captain, in action at St. Mihiel, France, while serving with the Ninth United States Infantry.

British Ship Sunk:

Captain Is Captive Aboard U-Boat

Capture of the captain of a torpedoed British merchantman by a German U-boat was reported at Miami, Fla., by the chief officer of the vessel on his arrival from a South American port.

Seven of the crew of 44 were killed when the torpedoes struck, early in January, off the coast of South America, W. H. Kell, the officer, of Carlisle, England, said. While the rest of the crew was clambering into the one damaged lifeboat that was successfully launched, the U-boat surfaced and ordered the captain aboard.

Bailing all the way to the coast, the crew, plus the ship's cat which had jumped from the sinking vessel onto a piece of wreckage and had been pulled into the lifeboat, managed to row to the South American mainland.

Commando Raid:

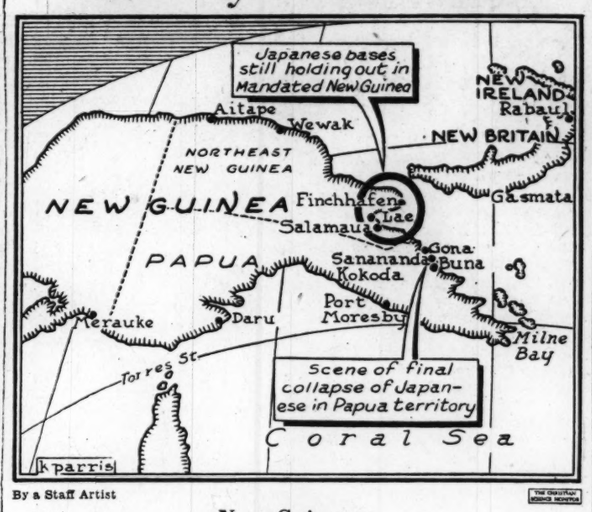
British Attack Coast of Norway

An authoritative British source said a small-scale Commando raid was made last Saturday night on the coast of Norway and was very successful, but further details were withheld.

Only a small force was engaged in the action, he said.

Reuters reported a German news agency broadcast Monday which said British Commandos had struck at Larvik, on the southern coast of Norway. This broadcast said German defenses had repulsed an attack of seven British torpedo boats, probably sinking two of them.

Allied Eyes Turn North



By a Staff Artist

New Guinea

In the south is the Papuan section of New Guinea where Japanese resistance has been ended by Allied troops commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The invader still holds several bases in the northern part of the island.

Papua Is Won Against Heavy Enemy Odds

Continued from Page 1

he has been told to fight to the end. He took a tremendous amount of punishment and still maintained his fighting spirit.

Tenacious to the End

As long as a Japanese is in a hole in the ground he will stay there and fight until he is wiped out. His tenacity is due partly to religious conviction which endows the supreme sacrifice for the Emperor with special postmortem favors, and partly to his own propaganda which tells him that he will be killed if he surrenders.

In results, however, this victory in Papua has been most valuable. It is in some ways the first time the Japanese have been routed on land from any of their conquests. It has opened up all kinds of possibilities for the future, and has involved Japanese in losses where it hurts most—aircraft and shipping.

Losses in manpower may not have been such as to worry the enemy. But in his efforts to support his troops the enemy lost a number of transports, some warships, and many hundred of planes and experienced pilots, all of which are difficult to replace.

Close Watch on Sea

Apart from these material losses the Japanese strategic position in New Guinea has definitely worsened. With airfields on the northern side of the Owen Stanley mountains allied aerial vigilance over Japanese sea movements in this region becomes more effective.

Already Japan's difficulties are becoming apparent. In the past few weeks its attempts to reinfore Lae and Salamaua have cost it heavily in ships and planes, and in the destruction of men and stores.

The enemy seems unable to challenge Allied mastery of the air anywhere in this area, and without that control of the sky, even over his own bases, defense of his outposts protecting Rabaul on New Britain, will become progressively more costly.

The eviction of the Japanese from all Papuan territory means that the Allies are now in position to build up for a greater offensive.

Peace Trick in German Radio Gloom?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler's program of depressing home propaganda hit an intriguing, perhaps insignificant, perhaps deceptive, new low point last night when the German radio substituted Chopin's funeral march for Deutschland uber Alles as a "sign-off" song at the end of the domestic programs.

This made the third day in which the German radio and press had been pouring an atmosphere of gloom into the thoughts and lives of the German people and heightened speculation in the outside world as to what it may portend.

Obviously there is full justification for the Allied nations to feel that news which is so bad for the German people contains some element of good news for them. There is reason for caution, too. It can be a German trick. If one wants to be extremely dramatic one can even suspect that is a build-up for a German peace plot which would attempt to salvage the Germany Army from the wreckage of real defeat as it was saved in 1918 by the simple expedient of turning out the Kaiser.

It Worked Once

Then the outside world took the German High Command's dismissal of the Kaiser as proof of future good behavior and abstained from the subsequent measures which might have averted this present war. It worked then. Might it work again by getting rid of Hitler? If the Germans have such a plot in their minds the first step would be to discredit Hitler with the German people, and what better way than by building up the present defeats in Russia into a powerful burden of guilt for the shoulders of the man who personally has assumed responsibility for the campaign.

This is a tenable thesis. But there is one flaw in it. The campaign of "bad news" emanates from Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda, not from the German High Command. While the Nazi party-controlled radio and press has been working up this funereal tone, the official communiqués of the High Command have continued to follow a conservative and relatively confident line.

"According to Plan"

Except in regard to the German forces encircled at Stalingrad the official communiqués have referred to withdrawals "according to plan." Yesterday's communiqué, for example, referred to what happened at Voronezh as follows:

"In order to shorten the front the bridgehead at Voronezh has been evacuated according to plan and without enemy pressure."

That phrase "according to plan" has been used over and over again. The previous day's German communiqué had said, "in the course of shortening of the southern front according to plan." It is the constantly recurring theme song of the High Command for every phase of the Russian front operations except at Stalingrad where the military reference is to the "heroic and self-sacrificial fighting against overwhelming superiority."

If the pessimism being fed to the German public had come from the German High Command one would have excellent reason to suspect a "peace plot." But the High Command takes the attitude of the professional soldier that there is nothing particularly alarming about defeats and reverses which happen to every army in all wars. They are not emphasizing their reverses now, although admitting them.

But it was never the official communiqués of the High Command which waxed so eloquent about victory in earlier phases of the war. Its tone in the midst of advances was almost as conservative as it is now amidst defeats.

Overplay of Successes

It was the Dr. Goebbels' "Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment," or it was Hitler's own personal publicity man, Dr. Dietrich, who overplayed the favorable news and thus paved the way for the disappointments which must come now. And it is the same source which now chooses to pound the extent of impending reverses into the German thinking with all the organ stops pulled out.

The easiest explanation of it all, and certainly the most plausible, is that the surrender of the German armies near Stalingrad is expected, and has been expected for some time. It is clear that they have been ordered to hold on as long as possible to cover the retreat of other and larger German armies which would be cut off if Rostov fell before they could be extricated from the Caucasus area.

Dr. Goebbels and Dr. Deitrich, and through them, Hitler, have gotten themselves so far out on a limb so often about German prospects in Russia that the surrender or elimination of the Stalingrad units requires some deep explanations to the German people. One thing they could not afford was to have the news of a bad defeat break on the German people by surprise. That could have been really serious.

Good and Bad News

It is extremely probable, then, that the whole thing is being deliberately overplayed for a number of related reasons. They want to prepare the German people for bad military news; they want to prepare them for further privations and for further drafts for military service which wil be necessitated by the bad military news; they want to make the bad news seem less awful when it comes than it may seem to the ordinary German today in anticipation. Also we must assume that every possible effort will be made to produce some little tidbit of good news for Jan. 30 which is Hitler's enth anniversary of power. A little tiny bit of good news won't sound like much unless they frighten the Germans half out of their wits first.

There is plenty of bad news coming for the German people. The Russians are well on the way to regaining everything they lost in last summer's colossal German offensive. Hitler had thrown everything he had into that campaign. It was the most powerful military offensive of all time. It failed and its partial achievements are being wiped out one by one.

There is now a "second front" in Africa. The Germans still hold a strong position in Tunis and may be able to hold it for some time. But every reasonable prospect is that Hitler will have to explain the loss of all Africa and the Mediterranean to his people very soon.

Heavy Raids on Berlin

British air raids on Berlin are heavier than ever before. They are heavier than the force Hitler can bring to bear on London in retaliation. They are going to get worse.

Berlin reports a British Commando raid on the Norwegian coast last Saturday night. From Stockholm we learn that the Germans are busy evacuating the civil population from along most of the northern part of the Norwegian coast. Britain has been broadcasting notices to France to be on the alert for a major landing on the Continent.

Obviously they are worried in Berlin and obviously Hitler is facing a new problem in maintaining the morale of his home front. He must paint defeat in even more lurid colors than ever before and he must make the Germans so frightened of defeat that they will permit him to carry on a protracted defensive campaign.

Will Germans Rally?

We cannot rule a sudden German counterstroke entirely out of the picture. Hitler might drive through Spain on Jan. 30. He may have a real trick up his sleeve still. But a sound assumption now is that Hitler realizes he must go on the defensive for the next year. Can he mold the German mentality to a protracted defense?

It has never been done successfully before. The Kaiser never even tried. He fed them victory until the moment of abdication. But the Germans have seen how magnificently Britain rose in days of despair. Hitler may have decided to try a new line of home propaganda. Tell them the worst and see if they will rally as Britain rallied to Winston Churchill.

That at least, is this writer's guess as to the explanation, although he recognizes the possibility that Hitler is already out of power and the way is being paved for a peace move which, if successful, would save the German Army "to fight another day."

As for the German fear of a landing attempt in Norway. Nothing could be more logical. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill chose between two kinds of warefare against Germany when they decided on the African campaign. Their choice lay between frontal warfare and peripheral warfare. They might have attempted to assault the continent. Instead they decided to lay siege around it.

Siege Warfare Stands

Once having made this basic decision it is reasonable to assume that the next steps will be steps consistent with siege warfare rather than with frontal warfare. In siege warfare the objectives of various moves are always to wear down the powers of resistance of the garrison by attrition and deprivation. You try to get near and above his main defenses. But you do not try to break those main defenses until you have weakened him over a considerable period of time.

Therefore it is reasonable to expect that the next Allied move will be a move such as a landing in Norway, rather than a major attempt on the French coast or in the Low Countries. Norway is difficult for the Germans to defend against heavy assault because it lacks depth as a position. In Allied hands it would provide an excellent base for bringing air pressure to bear on Germany from a new direction. It also would have the enormous importance to the Allies of opening up a safe supply line to Russia because Allied naval and air power based on Norway could make that route probably the safest of all the war supply lines.

Also, if the Allies had Norway they would be in a position to try again the device which ended the U-boat menace in the last war—the great North Sea mine barrage.

It is about as logical and expectable a move as the Allies could make. The Germans are perfectly sound in worrying about it.

Vichy Descends to Rating Of Mere Servile Regime

Continued from Page 1

the help of French collaborationists who are despised by the population and held in contempt by their German masters as well. These fascist groups in France are efficient in terrorizing the French population and in squeezing new food, raw materials and manpower from an exhausted country.

All reports from France agree that Marshal Pétain lives in almost complete retirement in Vichy where his residence is guarded by German sentinels. His condition does not allow him to attend to state duties more than five hours daily and he appears at no dinners or receptions. Since the German occupation, the Marshal at his few public appearances has always been accompanied by M. Laval.

The Marshal cannot possibly have doubts that his rule has come to an end and that the government of the "national revolution" has been swept away by recent events. Yet he stubbornly refuses to admit his initial error and the complete failure of his policy. The Paris all-out collaborationists frequently scorn the belief of the "Marshalists" that Vichy France could continue to sit on the fence and that in doing so it was bound to play the role of intermediary between the belligerents. The men of Marshal Pétain's inner circle are more clearsighted than the Marshal and they are said to be in a desperate mood.

M. Laval, on the other hand, has a much more realistic view of the situation. He knows that he has thrown in his lot with the Germans, that for him, therefore, there is no way back and that he has to win or to perish with his Nazi overlords. His statements that Germany must win the war lest all would break down are genuine from his point of view.

Laval in Difficult Spot

Apparently the French "Gauleiter" has succeeded in convincing Hitler and the Axis leaders that, at this moment, he is the only possible and probably the last possible chief of a "French government." The Nazis are well aware that M. Laval is despised by the French people, but they believe that he is more acceptable to French big business leaders than the former Communist, Jacques Doriot. Yet, German use of French industry is a main factor in Franco-German relations

To keep French industry going, to execute German orders, and to provide new workers for the Nazi war machine is the most important service which M. Laval renders to the occupation authorities. M. Laval has reportedly promised to raise the number of French workers sent to Germany from 150,000 to 400,000, among them 40,000 skilled workers. Pretensions of voluntary recruiting of French labor are increasingly vanishing. Many reports from France describe how French workmen are rounded up and are forcibly shipped to Germany and to Eastern Europe. These "volunteers" are surrounded by heavily armed guards.

At the same time, a great number of German economic and technical specialists have arrived in France and have taken over control of French factories which will be streamlined with German production demands. Today Germany is receiving 75 per cent of all French exports and probably a similar percentage of all industrial production.

The Germans are also increasing their demands for food shipments to Germany. According to a Fighting French source, during the winter of 1942-43 French agriculture, among other products, will have to deliver 400,000 tons of wheat and 1,500,000 tons of potatoes to the occupation authorities.

Youth Shops Disbanded

Rumors on the constitution of a new French army to fight with the Germans in Russia or to help them in reconquering North Africa have slowed down in recent weeks. It appears that Marshal Pétain and M. Laval have been anxious to build up such a military force which would have represented a trump card in their political game. Yet the Germans have not only disbanded the French armistice army but have even dissolved the "Youth Work Shops" where — in replacement of military service— French youth was trained in manual work. A German proposal to set up French regiments under the command of German officers proved to be inacceptable even for the present Vichy government. Other information from Vichy discloses that even the newly termed "Tricolor-Legion" was dismissed.

The only armed forces at M. Laval's disposal remain the regular and auxiliary police which continue to round up all actual and alleged adversaries of the regime. They are especially helping the Gestapo in clearing the coastal cities of Southern France from all "suspicious" elements. Leader of the auxiliary police, the SOL (Service d'ordre de la légion), which is said to number 8,000 to 10,000 men is Joseph Darnand, outstanding French fascist.

Reports from France, which obviously cannot be checked, indicate that today between 500,000 to 750,000 men, women and children, comprising Frenchmen and foreigners of all kind are interned in French prisons and concentration camps. The new French budget for 1943 lays out 460,000,000 francs as subventions for the Elite Guard of the regime and 305,000,000 francs for maintenance and building of prisons and concentration camps.

The Germans are occupying all key points in the newly occupied French territory, they are closely supervising French administration and they are disposing of French resources in material and manpower without taking French needs into consideration.

At the same time, however, they have been stepping up their propaganda in France attempting to convince the reluctant French that collaboration with Germany will save them from "Anglo-American imperialism." Most recent German invention in the propaganda field is a radio station styling itself Brazzaville II (Fighting French) in order to confuse French listeners of Allied posts. This station was discovered to be actually located near Bourges in France.

Still there is little doubt that the troubled North African situation and the divergences of view between the Allies which it revealed have confused and irritated many French patriots. These men will certainly not turn collaborationists, but the élan of their opposition against Nazis and French fascists has been somewhat shattered.

Articles published in the French underground press indicate that French patriots are by no means unrealistic, that they understand Allied difficulties in North Africa and the reasons which induced Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to conclude a deal with the late Admiral Jean Darlan. A sweeping cleanup in North Africa will help considerably to regroup and to strengthen French resistance against Nazi and Vichy terror.

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'PTs' Valuable at Guadalcanal

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The full account of how the little known PT boats — those sturdy little 50-ton speedsters of plywood—have sallied forth many a time to meet the Japanese cruisers and destroyers and to drive them away from Guadalcanal has just been released by the United States Navy.

On Dec. 12, it has been disclosed, they sank one destroyer and set fire to another, which was believed later to have sunk. According to one estimate they have destroyed or damaged 250,000 tons of shipping.

In Navy parlance the letter P when applied to a type of vessel denotes that it belongs to the patrol class. This letter is always followed by a further designation, in this case T, which identifies it as a torpedo-carrying craft. The combined PT is succeeded by a number, the complete term being the only name the vessel has, but one which specifies its class, purpose, and individual identity.

The PT type is an outgrowth of the coastal motorboat, commonly termed CMB, developed by the British during the World War, which was a high-speed motorboat used for patroling, picking up crews of disabled planes, mine laying, putting up smoke screens, firing torpedoes, and depth bombing.

CMB's Disappear

The hull design was not particularly good and it proved to have poor seakeeping qualities. Practically all of these boats passed out of service soon after the end of the war, and no further interest was taken in their possibilities by the British Navy.

It was fortunate that while official interest languished, high-speed motorboat racing caused private enterprise to continue the development and testing of various types of boat hulls and engines.

An acknowledged leader in this field was the widely known British designer, Hubert Scott-Paine, who was largely responsible for the British Navy having again begun to build high-speed motorboats about 1933, so that when Great Britain declared war on Germany, quite a number of them were in service, and the experimental work was well in hand.

The United States Navy became PT boat conscious about 1937 when the then Secretary of the Navy, Charles Edison, forced the issue and obtained funds with which designs for several sizes of boats were secured through a competition restricted to American designers.

War Overtakes Experiments

Contracts were let for constructing experimental boats from the selected designs, but before they were ready for test, Britain was at war, and Mr. Scott-Paine hastened to this country with his blueprints and a sample boat that was turned over to a responsible firm specializing in building high-speed motorboats. This company was given an order for similar craft for the United States Navy and has been producing them since then.

No details have been published concerning the particular design or designs of PT boats adopted, but from various bits of information made pupblic, it appears that most if not all of those in service are about 70 feet long, and are powered with two high speed supercharged gasoline engines which each deliver 1,300 to 1,500 horsepower through reduction gears. The wooden hulls are designed to present minimum water resistance combined with maximum sea worthiness.

To pack such tremendous power into a comparatively small vessel and have it produce the desired results, required exhaustive research, and that suitable designs were available at the time when needed is a matter for which we should be thankful.

These boats carry either four 18-inch or two 21-inch torpedoes, and four .50 caliber machine guns mounted in two turrets. The guns are the same type as those which have been used with devastating effect on enemy planes by the Flying Fortress bombing planes, and there are authentic cases of PT boats having brought down planes with them.

Outdistancing Torpedo

One account relates that in a torpedo attack on a Japanese vessel, it was realized the first torpedo had been fired at too great a range, whereupon the boat put on speed, ran past and ahead of the torpedo in the water and launched a second one at a reduced range. As the torpedo probably was traveling at a 40-knot or better clip, this statement is an indication of the speed made by the boat.

The PT boats first went into action on the night of Oct. 12, the Navy release said, when around Guadalcanal they "drove at a Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers and scored hits on a cruiser. Heavy gunfire from the big ships failed to impress the motor torpedo boats."

"Within two weeks," the announcement continued, "the PT boats hit one of three destroyers and escaped undamaged despite a blinding illumination of the enemy's searchlights and shelling."

The crew of a PT craft must be trained to withstand physical hardships and being buffeted about. The living accommodations are almost primitive in character, and the boats are so lively in a sea way that an adaptations of the football helmet is worn for protection.

Precipitous Turns

The PTs turn so quickly under full rudder that at only moderate speeds, the personnel has to hang on to fixtures to avoid being thrown about bodily. Under almost any condition of sea and wind, running at high speeds will result in the boat being drenched with spray. The boat crews live in tents on the beach at Guadalcanal ready for instant action.

There can be no question but that under favorable conditions these small boats can deliver deadly blows.

Limited Range

As it has a limited cruising range, the PT type is essentially an offensive-defensive weapon. Over any considerable distance, they must be carried on the deck of a vessel equipped with gear that can lower them into the water when an operations area has been reached. There they can base in shallow protected waters from which they can emerge to deliver surprise attacks on approaching enemy forces. Darkness affords them the most favorable opportunity for attack provided their targets can be located.

They have weaknesses which make it inadvisable to place too much reliance on their possibilities. A single well-placed small caliber bullet can disable a boat. The light, powerful, high-speed engines require expert attention, and an adequate supply of spare parts. At night or when visibility is low, floating debris is a serious menace. When struck at only moderate speed, a comparatively small piece of wood can crash through the hull or bend or tear off a propeller.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

This German Sub Had Slim Hunting

Two survivors of a German U-boat, sunk by a United States patrol plane off Brazil, disclosed that in the month they had been at sea after leaving France they had sunk only one merchant vessel.

The two survivors reached shore in a rubber boat dropped by a patrol bomber after their submarine broke in half under the impact of the bombs.

They said that on a previous cruise their U-boat had sunk two merchant ships in the Caribbean.

Two French Generals: Pétain Betrays Giraud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—How Marshel Philippe Pétain received and eventually betrayed his old war comrade Gen. Honoré Giraud is disclosed in last week's Pour la Victoire, French language newspaper published in the United States.

In a story written by Michel Pobers, Editor-in-Chief, and based on inside reports from France, it is said that when the French military leader fled from the German prison camp at Königstein, Saxony, and arrived in Vichy, Marshal Pétain apparently was delighted to see his old friend and received him cordially.

But General Giraud's escape soon grew increasingly embarrassing to the Vichy Government. Simultaneously with the general's arrival, Count Fernand de Brinon, French spokesman of the German occupation authority, reached Vichy and expressed Nazi anger over the escape.

Pierre Laval and Otto Abetz, representative of the "Führer" in Paris, attempted to work out a "deal" and to induce General Giraud to return to prison. They proposed to General Giraud that he should make only a symbolic appearance in Königstein while actually taking up residence in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin.

They promised that he would soon be released by a special order of the Führer.

These shrewd politicians, however, miscalculated the mentality of the old warrior. Not only did General Giraud mistrust the Nazis, but his conditions prove to be inacceptable to the Germans.

"I am, he declared, "prepared to return to the prison camp and to share the fate of my comrades but only if German authorities previously release 500,000 French war prisoners."

Strong pressure was put on Marshal Pétain and again the Marshal yielded. When for the second time he received General Giraud, his attitude had completely changed. His tone was icy and he insisted that General Giraud should give satisfaction to Germany's demands.

But General Giraud continued to refuse. "I have learned many things since I have come to Vichy and I understand what is going on," he said.

In a last effort to straighten out the tangle, M. Laval arranged an interview between General Giraud and Herr Abetz.

But the cold contempt of General Giraud enraged even the polite Herr Abetz who calls himself a "friend of France." He threatened and finally insulted the French General.

"There are two kinds of generals," he shouted, "those who serve their country and those who betray it. You are of the last category."

SEE HOW LITTLE

FREIGHT RATES AFFECT THE WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

Examples shown are based on shipments to New York City.

10 LB. HAM from Illinois
Price October 1942 . . . $3.84
Price October 1941 . . . $3.28
Increase . . . 56c
FREIGHT INCREASE 1/5th OF 1 CENT
—Practically nothing!

1½ LB. CAN TOMATOES from Maryland
Price October 1942 . . . 11½c
Price October 1941 . . . 9½c
Increase . . . 2c
FREIGHT INCREASE 3/200ths OF 1 CENT
—Practically nothing!

1 LB. BUTTER from Wisconsin
Price October 1942 . . . 54c
Price October 1941 . . . 43½c
Increase . . . 10½c
FREIGHT INCREASE 1/20th OF 1 CENT
—Practically nothing!

TO FEED a family of four—herself, dad and two lively youngsters—now costs mother $14.94* a week.

Before the war—say, October 1941—she paid $12.84* for the same groceries, the same quantities.

So now she pays $2.10 a week more.

But of that sum, the increased cost of railroad freight transportation represents exactly **TWO PENNIES.**

In fact, if you were to go down mother's long weekly grocery list, item for item, and then note the increase in freight cost for each—**so infinitesimal would it be that there just isn't any standard of measurement in American currency to gauge a comparison.**

Take the three examples above—ham—butter—canned tomatoes. Good old American food staples. See how microscopic is the change in transportation costs to the East.

In fact, if the slight increase in freight rates were completely removed, you wouldn't save a cent. Can a grocer hand you back 1/20th of a cent?

But that is only half the story. To haul to New York City the wide variety of foods that grace the average American table, the railroads must cover over 50,000 miles. They bring it from everywhere—from California, Florida, Maine, the Middle West, every agricultural region.

And further, they are doing it at virtually pre-war rates despite the fact that—

—Railroads now pay 14 per cent higher wages than in 1941—equal to an increase of $400,000,000 a year in payrolls;

—Railroads pay 18 per cent more for materials—an increase exceeding $100,000,000 a year;

—Railroads have voluntarily reduced their revenue by over $300,000,000 a year by decreasing freight rates on fuel oil, gasoline, sugar, rubber, ammunition and many other commodities vitally needed by the public and the Government—and by reducing passenger fares to men in uniform traveling on furlough. This reduction in fares for members of the armed forces traveling on furlough alone amounts to about $70,000,000 a year.

Add everything up that the railroads are doing today for the Army, the Navy and the nation, and you find they are moving more freight than ever before *at the lowest cost per mile in 25 years.*

Eastern Railroads

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BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

*Source: Market Statistics; Office of War Information; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The Home Forum

"Ask me of things to come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DEVOUT HEZEKIAH, King of Judah, troubled over the threat of Assyrian forces, sought refuge in God. Hezekiah prayed, and, as on former occasions, turned for spiritual advice to the prophet Isaiah. The prophet sent a message to the king, the keynote of which was **"Be not afraid"** (II Kings 19:6). The message, as well as one that followed, left no doubt as to the outcome of the conflict — the total defeat of forces arrayed against "the Holy One of Israel" (19:22.) Thus, relying on God in a just cause, Hezekiah was reassured and strengthened. The early and utter annihilation of the opposing forces is a matter of history. Of the Assyrian defeat Byron has aptly written:

"And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!"

Many, like Hezekiah, are troubled about the future. There are those who are confident of the ultimate outcome of the present war, the triumph of right over wrong, but who are yet inclined to be fearful for the welfare of themselves and their families. Many who are undertaking new ventures—new lines of work, new studies, new locations—do so with a greater or lesser degree of confidence, because of fear with regard to the final result. For every perplexed or troubled heart there is guidance in the eleventh verse of the forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. Here the Lord is represented as saying, **"Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me."** Herein is no license for resort to human systems of foretelling events, systems based on a belief in a power apart from God, divine Principle, or infinite good. From God alone is the truth to be sought.

* * *

Now, when we ask God about His sons, and the work of His hands, what do we learn? In the record of creation, found in the first chapter of Genesis, is given the divine pronouncement on that which God had made. "It was very good." That which began with divine approval continues so throughout all eternity. Hence the inspired writer represented God as saying, **"I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning"** (Isaiah 46:9, 10). God has only good for His children, and one who trusts Him as a loving Father, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, expects only good as the result of every honest undertaking. If dangers seem to be involved, he regards the problem from the start as an opportunity to broaden his faith, to rely wholeheartedly on God. He advances prayerfully, and as he continues he finds fear giving way to courage, doubt to confidence, and weakness to strength. **"Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger,"** writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410). The question, then, is not, How great is the difficulty? or, How tremendous the hazard? But rather, How great is my faith?

* * *

When Peter, bidden by the Master, stepped from the boat and walked on the water toward Jesus, he had no doubt as to the outcome of the undertaking, and was in no danger so long as his thought turned in the direction of Christ, Truth. But as soon as the tempest caught his attention, he became fearful. He loosened his grasp on Spirit. With eye on the threatening waves, he lost sight of the sustaining power of divine Love, and began to sink. **"Lord, save me,"** he appealed (Matthew 14:30). And promptly he felt the Savior's support, but not without rebuke. **"O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"** (verse 31) were the trenchant words that turned his thought from matter to Spirit, and anchored his faith in the infinite and eternal. Then again he was secure above the waves, as, with the Master, he returned to the ship.

Dominion is our primal and eternal heritage. It belongs to all, and he who would find his God-given dominion must seek it in Spirit. So long as one regards existence as material, he will remain in the thralldom of mortal beliefs and human theories, and subject to so-called material laws. So long will security seem to be elusive, vision limited, and progress restricted and unstable. When, however, one understands that man is the offspring of God, Spirit, he knows that man is subject to God alone, and he learns to look to God for the security of himself and others. Because Life is God, infinite possibilities are before each one, and, under divine guidance, each may go forward, not speculating on the future, but in confident expectation of ever-present good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NURSEMAIDS: LES BONNES DU LUXEMBOURG": *A Lithograph by James McNeill Whistler*

JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER is better known perhaps as painter and etcher, yet as lithographer he holds rank amongst the best. He expressed himself in this medium with the spontaneity and freedom that suited the casual impressions and the transitory moments which he depicted. The lithograph seems drawn in an effortless way, as if it could capture precisely the artist's momentary response to a scene: for example, a Parisian laundry shop, some gabled roofs in the country, a market place, a fish shop, old Battersea Bridge, a back street of Paris, or a view of the Luxembourg Gardens. It was Whistler, the painter of impressions and moods, who found the soft, yielding lithographic pencil so responsive. He never labored the surface or executed details with finesse. On the contrary, many of the lithographs were left in a "sketchy" state, and some seem like vignettes.

The composition of "Nursemaids: Les Bonnes du Luxembourg" is semi-circular, and, in the receding segment, Whistler worked in a great many of those typical figures of children at play and nursemaids chatting endlessly. Whistler also made lithographic prints of the steps, the statuary, and the terrace of the Luxembourg.

D. A.

"Interrogez-moi sur les choses à venir"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE de la détresse, le pieux Ézéchias, roi de Juda, menacé par les armées assyriennes, eut recours à Dieu. Il pria sincèrement, puis il envoya ses serviteurs auprès d'Ésaïe, qui en d'autres occasions lui avait donné de précieuses directives spirituelles. Le prophète répondit par un message dont la note dominante était: "Ne sois pas effrayé" (II Rois 19:6). Il envoya plus tard un second message, où l'issue du conflit était clairement indiquée: les forces qui s'attaquaient au "Saint d'Israël" (19:22) seraient mises en déroute. Ainsi, comptant sur Dieu qui soutient la justice, Ézéchias fut rassuré, réconforté. Bientôt après — ceci est un fait historique — les armées ennemies furent détruites. Concernant cette défaite des Assyriens, le poète Byron a dit:

"Sans qu'on tirât l'épée, tout l'orgueil des païens
Aux yeux de l'Éternel a fondu comme neige!"

Aujourd'hui maintes personnes envisagent l'avenir avec inquiétude, comme le fit d'abord Ézéchias. Les uns, tout en ayant confiance dans le triomphe du bien sur le mal et dans l'heureuse issue de la guerre, se tracassent au sujet de ce qui pourrait arriver aux leurs ou à eux-mêmes. Beaucoup ont entrepris des tâches inaccoutumées — des besognes ou des études nouvelles, dans un lieu où ils se sentent encore étrangers, et leur confiance est plus ou moins affaiblie par la crainte de ne pas réussir. A tous les cœurs inquiets ou troublés, le verset onze du quarante-cinquième chapitre d'Ésaïe offre des directions salutaires. Voici — selon la version anglaise — ce que déclare l'Éternel: "Interrogez-moi sur les choses à venir concernant mes fils, et concernant l'œuvre de mes mains adressez-vous à moi." Ces paroles ne nous encouragent nullement à recourir aux systèmes humains pour prédire ce qui doit arriver — systèmes qui reposent sur la croyance à un pouvoir autre que Dieu, le divin Principe, le bien sans limites. La vérité ne se trouve qu'auprès de Dieu, c'est là qu'il faut la chercher.

Or quand nous interrogeons Dieu concernant Ses fils et l'œuvre de Ses mains, qu'apprenons-nous? Dans le récit de la création qui se trouve au premier chapitre de la Genèse, on peut lire au sujet de ce que Dieu a créé cette déclaration divin: "Cela était très bien." Les choses qui méritèrent au début l'approbation divine la conservent éternellement. Aussi le prophète pouvait-il, par inspiration, attribuer à l'Éternel ces paroles: "Je suis Dieu et nul n'est semblable à moi. J'annonce dès le commencement ce qui doit arriver" (Ésaïe 46:9, 10). Dieu ne réserve à Ses enfants que du bien; si l'on met sa confiance dans ce Père plein d'amour, tout-puissant, omniscient, omniprésent, l'on est sûr qu'un labeur honnête produit de bons résultats. Des dangers se présentent-ils? Le disciple y voit une occasion d'élargir sa foi, de compter entièrement sur Dieu. Soutenu par la prière, il continue d'avancer; ce faisant, il s'aperçoit que la crainte fait place au courage, le doute à la confiance, la faiblesse à la force. "Chaque nouvelle épreuve de notre foi en Dieu nous fortifie," écrit Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 410). Ce qu'il faut donc se demander, c'est non pas: Les difficultés sont-elles immenses? Le risque est-il considérable? — mais plutôt: Combien ai-je de foi?

Lorsque à l'invitation du Maître, Pierre sortit de la barque pour rejoindre Jésus en marchant sur la mer, il ne doutait pas du succès; et tant que sa pensée se tournait vers le Christ, la Vérité, il n'était point en péril. Mais dès que son attention se porta sur la tempête, il eut peur. Il cessa de s'attacher à l'Esprit. Regardant les vagues menaçantes, il perdit de vue le pouvoir de l'Amour qui soutient l'homme; aussi commença-t-il à s'enfoncer. "Seigneur, sauve-moi!" s'écria-t-il (Matthieu 14:30). Immédiatement il sentit l'aide du Sauveur, dont la question indiquait toutefois un blâme (verset 31): "Homme de peu de foi, pourquoi as-tu douté?" Ces paroles incisives changèrent la pensée du disciple; quittant la matière pour l'Esprit, sa foi put se fixer dans l'infini, l'éternel. Il retrouva la sécurité et avec le Maître put revenir jusqu'à la barque.

La maîtrise est notre apanage primordial, éternel. Tous y ont part; et quiconque veut trouver l'empire que Dieu lui donne doit le chercher dans l'Esprit. Tant qu'on tient l'existence pour matérielle, on est prisonnier des croyances mortelles, des théories humaines, sujet aux prétendues lois matérielles. Dans ce cas, la sécurité paraît illusoire, la vision limitée, les progrès incertains et bornés. Mais si le disciple comprend que l'homme est le rejeton de Dieu, de l'Esprit, il sait que Dieu seul le gouverne; il apprend donc à compter sur Dieu pour sa propre sécurité et celle d'autrui. Parce que la Vie est Dieu, des possibilités infinies sont offertes à chacun de nous; ainsi, grâce aux directions divines, nous pouvons renoncer aux vaines conjectures sur l'avenir et marcher vers le but avec la ferme assurance que le bien est toujours présent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Starling on the Rooftop

For in this carved winter scene,
a tiny shadow on the rooftop
moves nearer the warm bricks
of the chimney.

D. S.

Things Without Price Are Best

THE CAMPUS of the Babson Institute is patrolled as a Bird Sanctuary. It is visited continually by people who are interested in birds. I know, however, that for everyone who comes out to the Bird Sanctuary there are a hundred persons who watch birds from their home windows and neighborhoods. They set out bird boxes early every spring and watch the birds that come to them. They catch and tag birds in order to see if the same birds return. They get inspiration from keeping records of when they see their first robin in the spring and their last robin in the fall. They enjoy throwing crumbs and scraps of meat to the birds in winter. A friendliness develops between these people and the birds. In addition to the birds being a source of recreation, they also apparently teach bird lovers many good lessons. I say this, because you can usually trust a bird lover. Yet this following of the birds costs nothing and can be enjoyed by everyone irrespective of the value of the dollar.

In the heart of Boston I owned a building. I looked out from the rear of this building into a maze of little backyards. Some were terribly shabby with rubbish and ashes, while others were beautiful little gardens. One woman had a love for geraniums. She was a charwoman and swept out offices, but her geraniums were most beautiful. She had them in old tin cans, setting them out in the yard in summer and on the window sills of her house in the winter. These flowers cost her nothing; but were a source of great joy to her and to some of the rest of us. . . .

The stars are free to everyone—whether living in the country, or in the densely settled city, or in the wilderness itself. Moreover, we all see the same stars whatever our vocation, condition, age, or nationality. Yet, I know many people who cannot point out Venus or even the North Star. The Big Dipper and the Little Dipper are mere tin dippers to them. A study of astronomy can become a real factor in one's development.

Then I must discuss sunsets and sunrises. To many people a sunset is a sunset; they seldom bother to compare and study sunsets. For half a century, however, I have been watching sunsets and I have never yet seen two alike. Then there is the pre-glow of the sunset, and the after-glow of the sunset, and the reflections of the sunset. Here again these beautiful sunsets are given to the city dwellers as well as to the country dwellers. When in the city we are so busy with other things that we think the city has no sunsets; but this is very wrong. One of the most beautiful sunsets I ever saw was from a hotel window in New York City. . . .

Let me remember, however, that this is not a book on nature but rather a book on inflation! I am merely trying to emphasize that the best hedges and the most wonderful things are ABSOLUTELY FREE.—From "If Inflation Comes," by ROGER W. BABSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The House in the Woods

THE BOSCH is a grand park, or wood, nearly two miles long, containing the celebrated House in the Woods—Huis in't Bosch—sometimes used as a royal residence.

This building, though plain outside for a palace, is elegantly furnished within, and finely frescoed; that is, the walls and ceilings are covered with groups and designs painted directly upon them while the plaster was fresh. Some of the rooms are tapestried with Chinese silk, beautifully embroidered. One contains a number of family portraits, among them a group of royal children. . . .

The park surrounding the palace is charming, especially in summer; for flowers and birds make it bright as fairyland. Long rows of magnificent oaks rear their proud heads, conscious that no profaning hand will ever bring them low. In fact, the Wood has for ages been held as an almost sacred spot. Children are never allowed to meddle with its smallest twig: the axe of the woodman has never resounded there. . . .

What wonder, then, that the oaks have a grand, fearless air? Birds from all Holland have told them how, elsewhere, trees are cropped and bobbed into shape; but *they* are untouched. Year after year, they expand in unclipped luxuriance and beauty. Their widespreading foliage, alive with song, casts a cool shade over lawn and pathway, or bows to its image in the sunny ponds.

Meanwhile, as if to reward the citizens for allowing her to have her way for once, Nature departs from the invariable level, wearing gracefully the ornaments that have been reverently bestowed upon her. So the lawn slopes in a velvety green; the paths wind in and out; flower-beds glow and send forth perfume; and ponds and sky look at each other in mutual admiration.

Even on that winter day, the Bosch was beautiful. Its trees were bare; but beneath them still lay the ponds, every ripple smoothed into glass. The blue sky was bright overhead; and, as it looked down through the thicket of boughs, it saw another blue sky, not nearly so bright, looking up from the dim thicket under the ice. —From "Hans Brinker or The Silver Skates," by MARY MAPES DODGE. (New York: Scribner.)

Blending Yesterday and Today

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE for gardens and gardening finds an echo in medieval times—as early, in fact, as the twelfth century. But it was not until the seventeenth century that interest in gardens broadened and developed; the tendency, fostered by Charles II, inclining toward the French garden in arrangement and display.

A change was to come about with the arrival of William of Orange, the more formal Dutch garden, with its clipped and shaped trees, flower-beds, cleft waterways, sculpture and ornamental grilles, becoming fairly general. There seems to have been a strong bias in favor of the topiarist's art of clipping most things into a shape of sorts, though the formalism in the gardens of those days found its critics, as Pope reveals in letters to his friends. One written to Lord Bathurst records: "There were some who could not bear overgreens, and called them nevergreens; some who were angry when they were cut into shapes, and gave the gardeners the name of evergreen tailors. . . . and some who were in a passion against anything in shape which they called green walls."

* * *

The year 1735 saw a great stride forward in the sphere of horticulture, due in the main to Linnaeus's investigations. Garden-lovers began to experiment with shrubs and trees of an exotic character. Communication with the countries overseas, then becoming possible, all manner of plants found their way here. From a Diary of 1750, some idea can be gained of the enthusiasm that had arisen in England for the culture of plants sent from foreign lands. The Diary describes the garden of Sir John Coliton at Exmouth, which grew, from seed sent by his son in America, such unusual specimens for those days as orange myrtle, the kidney bean tree, and the artichoke.

No less desirous of ornamenting his beautiful garden at Fulham Palace with "exoticks" was Bishop Compton, whom many consider to have been a more enthusiastic gardener than cleric. A catalogue of the trees that flourished at Fulham Palace refers to the "honey locust, the Virginian flowering maple, the red horse chestnut, the evergreen oak, the cotton tree, and the black Virginian walnut tree."

* * *

Flowers of all description were cultivated with zeal, but they lacked the size and colorwealth of the same species today; and a number which, in the present era, are widespread were then unknown. Among these may be instanced the aster, dahlia, delphinium, and chrysanthemum, and a number of plants which normally adorn our herbaceous borders. The azalea was perhaps one of the earliest to find its way to England—about 1734; yet was, to some extent, still rare fifty years later, a specimen selling for as much as twenty pounds in 1784. Late in making its way to England was the fuchsia. This flower goes back to the German herbalist, Leonhard Fuchs, born in 1501, after whom it was named. It was discovered by an English captain in Chile, and not until 1788 was it grown in England—at Kew.

Such was the rapid growth in the number of plants sent from abroad as to increase from a thousand to four thousand in 1800. The degree to which specimens from overseas were sought reached the stage where men were willing to journey to the four ends of the earth for rare plants. The enthusiasm of Sir John Banks seems to have outstripped most of the other horticulturists. At his own expense, he fitted out a ship and roamed the oceans, making inland expeditions at Vancouver, the Pacific Islands, and Australia.

* * *

A more individual outlook in the planning and arrangement of gardens now began to manifest itself. There set in a drift back to gardens which conformed more to nature. Trees and hedges were no longer clipped, statues and grilles were far less in evidence, and a charming artlessness was to be seen instead. Lawns have always held a place of pride in the English garden. They did so then as now. Normally they were sown with grass; at times with trefoil, while in more conservative households camomile was used.

Birds were troublesome then as they still are. An early writer refers to this: "I have pretty well beat off the jays and crows and magpies from the gardens, but there is a great many blackbirds and thrushes that come to the cherries and other fruits." It became the custom to use boys to scare off the birds, a job the urchins no doubt carried out with much relish!

* * *

Vegetables now began to make their appearance in the gardens; and potatoes, which at one time graced only the tables of the wealthy, were taken up by the poorer classes. "Every decent laborer," wrote Gilbert White, "has his garden, which is half his support as well as his delight." Space was also devoted to herbs and flowers which yielded extracts of household use. "As dear as saffron," became a popular saying due to the fact that it required some four thousand blooms from which to distill an ounce of it. From the yellow crocus was produced a hair dye and cordial.

Frames and greenhouses were to come along in the seventeenth century to round off, as it were, the English garden. Time brings its changes; but the English garden is still a blending of yesterday and today.

RAPHAEL NELSON

Augury

From clear blue sky
sifts down such powdery light
as seems to be the product
not of sun
but of a midday moon;
and every drift of white
takes on a yellow undertone
in this subdued gold glow.
No bird note cuts the air,
and no lilac bush
explodes its purple scent.
There is no evidence about
to tell of spring,
yet there is within this radiance
an augury that none can doubt,
deceptive though
they be—these banks of snow.

PRUDENCE K. GEAREY

In Making a Picture

IF ONLY EXPERIENCE and feeling were necessary to make an artist, many of us would be better artists than a considerable number of those who follow the profession of art. But there is another necessity—the power of expressing the experience and feeling. This, by its derivation from the Greek, is the primary meaning of the word "art": the capacity to "fit" a form to an idea. The artist is the "fitter" who gives shape and construction to the tenuous fabric of his imagination; and this method of "fitting" is his technic.

So the making of a picture involves two processes: a taking in of the impression and a giving of it out by visible expression; a seeing of the subject with the visual and mental eye, and a communicating of what has been so seen to the visual and mental eyes of others; and both these processes are influenced by the experience and feeling of the artist and make their appeal to our own. And, I think, it should be clear from what we have been saying that the beauty of a picture depends much less upon its subject than upon the artist's conception and treatment of it. A grand subject will not of itself make a grand picture, while a very homely one, by the way in which it has been treated, may impress us profoundly.

The degree of beauty in a picture depends, in fact, upon the feeling for beauty in the artist and upon his power to express it. I have spoken of these two qualifications as if they influenced the picture separately; but, as a matter of fact, conception and technic are blended together in a picture, and, as we pursue our study, we shall find ourselves embracing them simultaneously. — From "How to Study Pictures," by CHARLES H. CAFFIN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Time for Bold Adventures ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

"Either war is a crusade or it is a crime," says R. H. Tawney, "there is no half-way house."

This is a critical period in World War II and for Americans the war has not yet been sufficiently presented, or accepted, as a "crusade." Nothing more heartening to the war effort could come at this juncture than an unmistakable statement from war leaders putting into concrete terms, or tangible form, what the Allied powers are fighting for.

It is no paradox to say that postwar planning—after a war—is too late. There is an inevitable relaxation and let-down that arrive then. If this war, that is also a revolution, means anything it is an attempt to get security on two fronts: security from war, and security at home on the economic front—the security that the machine age has made possible, but that never has been interpreted into fact. It is what Milo Perkins once called the fight "to make a mass production economy work." Germany has made it work on dictatorial lines; can it be made to work on democratic lines?

An unmistakable pessimism is heard from liberal leaders everywhere at this stage of the great struggle—not as to the result of the war, but as to the results of the peace. The enunciation of some heart-lifting plan for a better world order is badly needed. It would be like putting a new army on the fighting front. Unless this writer is badly mistaken the country aches for such an expression from its leaders.

Crisis in Lincoln's Time

There was such a crisis in the Civil War, as Michael Straight, in his new book "Make This the Last War," recalls. It was then that Abraham Lincoln told Congress:

"The dogmas of a quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must seek anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves. . . ."

It was at such a point in the Civil War that Lincoln put a new aspect on the whole struggle by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln knew the effect of such a tonic. Things at that day looked gloomy, contrary to the encouraging news coming to us now from a variety of fronts.

"Things had gone from bad to worse," said Lincoln later, "until we felt we had reached the end of our rope on the plan of operations we had been pursuing; that we had about played our last card and must change our tactics or lose the game."

Change Came at Antietam

Lincoln waited for a victory on which to launch his Proclamation. For two months he held it back, but instead of successes came disasters. "Things looked darker than ever. Finally came the week of the Battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer."

What was the result? There was no instant reaction. People did not realize it all at first. But history had changed. In the North there was a rebirth of moral purpose. In Britain popular enthusiasm checked a government that was preparing to recognize the South. This is how Carl Sandburg described it:

"The President's act had been like a chemist tossing a tiny pinch of some powerful ingredient into a seething and smoking caldron. Colors and currents shifted and deepened. New channels were cutting their way far under the surface. The turmoil and the trembling became unbearable by any man. But below the fresh confusion was heaving some deep and irrevocable change."

The time cries aloud today for some equally bold and affirmative step by the Allied Governments. It is not enough merely to win the battle, to crush Germany. What good will it all be, if the struggle must be picked up and renewed 20 years hence?

Risks must be run whatever the outcome of this war, but the risk of doing something is certainly less than the risk of nothing. And if America, Britain and the other members of the United Nations are to engage in bold ventures for new world organization and a permanent structure of peace the public must be conditioned now.

Ready for an Appeal

Now is the time. The British writer, E. H. Carr, in his "Conditions of Peace," declares at one point:

"The world is in a reckless mood and will respond eagerly to an appeal to tear down existing organizations, to do away with their abuses, and to start again. The new faith must restore to the individual, to the 'little man,' his sense of being the constituent member of the community, and thus make democracy once more a reality."

The armistice will be too late. Why? Because the same mood of moral depletion will set in which Keynes described in 1919:

"In the autumn of 1919 in which I write we are at the dead season of our fortunes. The reaction from the exertions, the fears, the sufferings, of the past five years is at its height. Our power of feeling or caring beyond the immediate questions of our material well-being is temporarily eclipsed. The greatest events outside our own experience, and the most dreadful anticipations cannot move us. We have been moved already beyond endurance and need rest. Never in the lifetime of men now living has the universal element in the soul of man burnt so dimly."

Those quotations speak for themselves and make in a sense their own editorial. If we hope for a better world, the time is now. Either war is a crusade, said Tawney, or else it is a crime.

Let us finish off with one more quotation. Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote:

"Ideas are impregnable and bestow on the hero their own invincibility . . . hitch your wagon to a star."

The Country Speaks: Colorado

Food for America ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

Colorado is one State where 1942 crops were harvested virtually without loss. A. L. West, Director of the U. S. Employment Service in Colorado attributes the fine record to splendid public cooperation. Virtually every important crop was partly harvested by part-time workers from nearby cities and towns, helping the regulars.

A total of 478 convicts from the State Penitentiary were permitted to go into farming districts near the prison, part of them unsupervised, and a crew of 70 from the prison went all the way to Denver to harvest 2,500 acres of corn left standing on land taken over last summer by the Government for the site of a chemical warfare arsenal. There was no escape, and no attempt at one.

A total of 185,000 acres of sugar beets were harvested throughout the State, with only 2,500 acres additional being left in the field because of lack of labor. This is no worse than the usual loss, Mr. West said. Aiding in this were 1,850 Japanese-Americans from relocation centers.

In the immense San Luis Valley and elsewhere, a total of 17,020,000 bushels of potatoes were harvested without loss. Local businessmen released clerks part of the day, and civic groups worked in a body on holidays and during weekends.

Much the same procedure was followed in harvesting the great peach crop of Western Colorado, the cherries of Northern Colorado, the canning crops of the South Platte Valley. High-school students worked throughout the summer on farms in greater numbers than ever before.

Adolph Plenty Horse, Sioux Indian sailor, wounded at Pearl Harbor, spent part of his convalescent leave with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Plenty Horse, chopping beets near Procter, Col.

A huge mountain hay crop was saved with a Negro and a Spanish-American working on the stacks, the rake being operated by the farmers' daughter and the stacker team being driven by a girl chum from the city.

The sugar-beet yield was aided by progressing mechanization, which would go much faster except for WPB orders holding back the manufacture of machinery. According to an analysis of machine vs. hand thinning conducted at the Colorado State Agricultural College, one man with an approved machine can do the work of 11 men in blocking and thinning beets.

Mechanical thinning and blocking is aided by the use of "cracked" seed, in which the beet seed, naturally growing in clusters, is cracked apart or "singled" by machinery so the plants come up singly instead of growing in clumps which must be thinned. The advent of singled seed and mechanical blocking already has more than halved the stoop work of spring, and many more mechanical harvesters were used this fall than ever before.

Were it not for the war, machinery would be planting, cultivating, and harvesting the beet crop almost entirely within the next few years, because it has passed the final test—it is proving more economical than hand labor.

Cutting and stacking tops costs $1 less an acre with a machine than with hand labor. The machine stacks a windrow of tops at one side, and the beets from eight rows neatly at the other.

The national sugar-beet planting of 1943 will be 1,050,000 acres, according to the hopeful goal set by Food Administrator Wickard. This is a few acres more than the planting of 1942. Colorado farmers already have 1,205,000 acres of winter wheat in the ground, against 1,218,000 in 1942, and the new wheat has a fine start, according to Agricultural Statistician F. E. Reed of the Crop Reporting Service.

Thus Colorado farmers already are beginning to contradict the pessimism which last fall made them predict a 15 per cent decline in acreage in 1943.

The State Agricultural War Board is canvassing every farmer in the state to learn his 1943 needs and expected plant.

To Change the Subject:

Out of the Doghouse ..... ***By Laura Haddock***

Some weeks ago I had the temerity to write a piece in this column about dogs. It referred to the pets a shade critically, and it definitely lacked that fervid enthusiasm usually noticeable in pieces about dogs.

Now, weeks later, I am still reeling from the impact of the protest I stirred up. It seems that when one is cool about canines, he treads on one of man's tenderest toes. Letters fluttered onto my desk from hither and even yon. Friends cut me in the street. My own family stopped inviting me to dinner.

Injured dog-lovers chorused, You haven't seen my dog; if you had you couldn't talk that way. People sent me dog-poems, pointedly omitting comment. Others wrote me missives remarking tersely on the probable character of one who could deal with dogs so casually.

Well, the upshot of it all is that I now think there is more to be said on the subject, and that much of the criticism leveled at my unsuspecting head was so intelligent as to deserve wider publicity.

Introducing Nepos

For instance, there was the letter I had from a dog by the name of Nepos—a majestic creature, of German shepherd antecedents—who informed me with quiet pride that it was his "privilege to be a charter member of the great Seeing Eye fraternity." He inclosed his picture and therewith quite melted my heart.

Nepos was apparently stung by my statement that "Dogs are frequently eccentric." "So are people!" he retorts. "In my years of experience I have met many humans. To say that some were eccentric is putting it mildly!" [He had me there.]

"The untrained human," goes on Nepos, "who grabs me by the tail and sticks his fingers in my eyes before we have been even introduced is particularly obnoxious to any normal dog."

However, Nepos adds with a touch of reproach, "I endeavor to be as patient and polite with these people as possible, realizing that one or two untrained humans do not represent the entire human race." [He has a point, at that.]

Nepos takes occasion to remind me of the Canine Army and the important contribution dogs are making to the preservation of democracy "by acting as sentries at our great arsenals." "Believe me," he asserts stoutly, "if I were not so badly needed as a builder up of morale on the home front, I would have enlisted some time ago myself." [I kind of like that dog.]

Not a Lap-sitter

With a final generous impulse, Nepos invites me to come to see him sometime—he lives in Whippany, which is in New Jersey—and adds, "I promise you I shall not sit on your lap!"

I wouldn't mind it if you did, Nepos. I'm sure you would do it in the most charming way, a gentleman like you.

It may surprise you, in face of this, that some readers agreed with me and were glad I had spoken. Said one woman, whom of course I considered highly intelligent since her views coincide with my own, "People make fools of themselves in allowing dogs to tyrannize over them and to annoy and be very rude to their friends—things their children would never be allowed to do. I am glad many dogs are now being trained to be obedient, and to serve instead of being served." [I have a feeling Nepos would go along with her on this.]

"In fact," she adds, "they are receiving military discipline, which they all need. They have some qualities and faculties which make them very useful, when properly brought out. They should all be educated."

So that about cleans up the matter to date. Probably if we examined it thoroughly we'd find we were all arguing on the same side of the question—we like well-behaved dogs and we don't especially care for the other kind.

Anyway, the defense rests.

Nazi Propaganda Is First Home Front to Collapse

Accounts of victories suddenly are changed to gloomy reports of defeats in Russia.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German newspapers, which so docilely assisted Dr. Joseph Goebbels in deceiving their readers on recent military events, all of a sudden have been ordered to reverse their policy. The result has been such headlines as "Victory or Bolshevism," "A Lost War Is a Lost Future," and "Work More and Endure More." German editorials admit that "for the first time in this war Germany faces reverses of a certain importance."

How serious a view is taken by official circles in the Third Reich can be seen from an article in the Berlin Börsenzeitung of Jan. 24 which compared Germany's present situation with the plight of ancient Rome when threatened by Hannibal. Even British heroism, as shown in the fall and winter of 1940, was quoted as an example which the Germans should emulate.

No one in the Propaganda Ministry seemed to remember that at the time British heroism proved itself so superbly, it was denounced as a sign of "utter stupidity and advanced decadence" by Dr. Goebbels and his underlings.

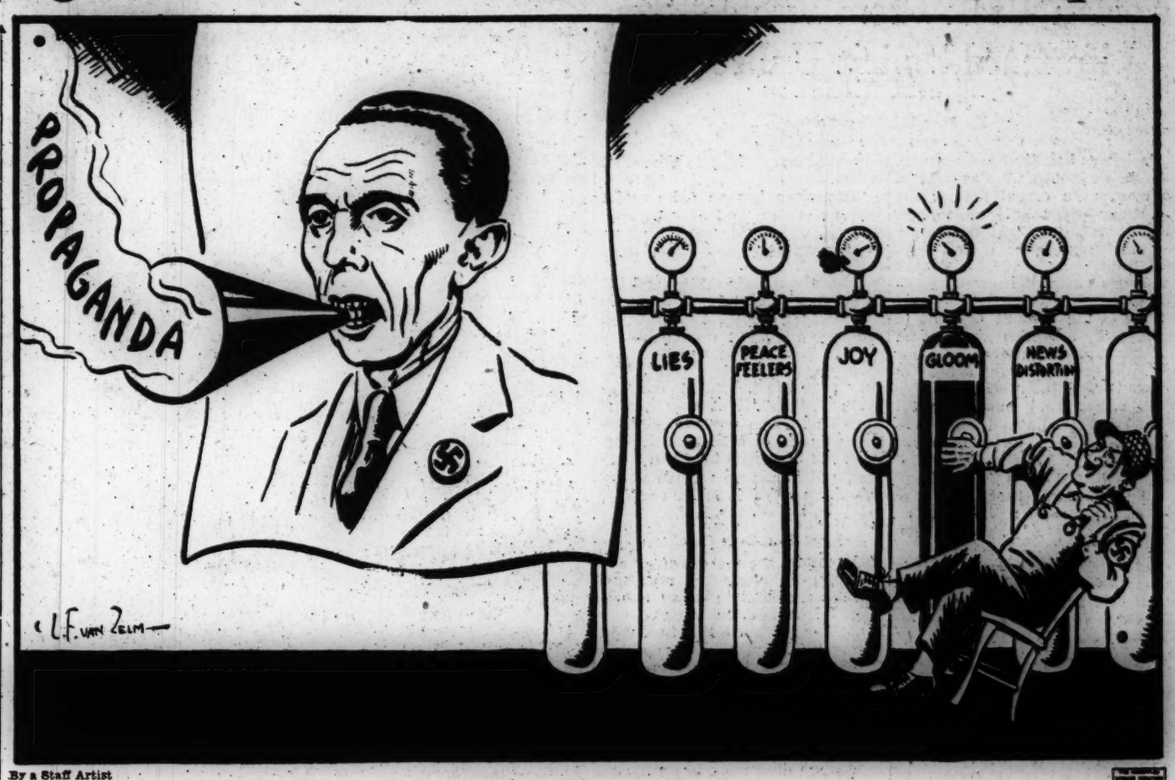
When the Russian offensive started last November, the Germans were deliberately kept in the dark. They were fed on vague communiqués "from the Führer's headquarters" and on tales and eyewitness accounts of the winter campaign of 1941. Obviously, Dr. Goebbels either did not expect the Russians to make much headway and, therefore, decided not to tax the German people already showing signs of growing war weariness, or it took him the full two months from Nov. 19, 1942, until Jan. 19 of this year to decide upon the best method to break the unpleasant news.

Glorification of Soldiers

The emergency measure upon which he hit—the glorification of the first winter campaign in Russia—gave the German press and radio an opportunity to praise the physical toughness and resourcefulness of the soldiers and the brilliance of the leadership which, in spite of the most adverse conditions, had prevented any major Russian success. It was cleverly planned to build up confidence. As a rule, the articles and radio talks concluded by stating that the experiences of last winter had not been wasted on the High Command. This time the troops were equipped to defy snow and ice.

"With full confidence," declared a certain Captain Kühling-Schmidt in a radio talk of Jan. 4, "we meet the winter. Our new equipment and our experiences make us superior to the Russians. If they come, we shall receive them in quite a different manner this year."

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Radio Berlin's foremost military commentator, promised on Dec. 20, 1942, that the superior morale of the German soldiers would carry the day, however hard a test the battle would turn out to be.



By a Staff Artist

What, No Laughing Gas?

What little the Germans at home were told about more recent events at the Russian front was highly encouraging. The famous "Propaganda Kompanien," staffed by radio and newspapermen stationed in the front lines, reported nothing but victories. Every Russian attack was said to have been repelled with enormous losses to the enemy. Every German counterattack was described as success.

Diversionary Tactics

Dr. Goebbels' "confidence-drive" was supplemented by a skillfully led "diversionary propaganda." The ties binding the United Nations were pictured as being strained to the breaking point. New trade agreements among the Axis partners were played up as guarantees for a splendid future. The U-boat campaign was awarded a more and more prominent place in official communiqués and in commentaries. Finally, the feeble retaliation raids on London were presented as having equalled the worst attacks of the winter of 1940-1941, while the last two British raids on Berlin were called "catastrophic defeats of the British air arm."

By the beginning of January, however, reverses at the Russian Front had become so substantial that the Nazi Propaganda Ministry no longer could afford to stick to its confident tone. Gradually, new and peculiar terms slipped into the High Command communiqués. The Germans learned of "defensive battles, fought in a mobile manner," of "occupation troops fighting their way through to the relief columns"—instead of the other way round—of "swinging movements," "flexible defense," and even of the ominous "shortening of lines."

These were, however, isolated hints, and rather in the nature of alert than of alarm signals. The first alarm signal, muffled but unmistakable, was sounded by General Dittmar on Jan. 11. He admitted that there was no doubt about the large scale of the Russian offensive; that tremendous efforts would be necessary to prevent the breaking of the front, and that the enemy was superior in men and material. He asserted that Russian numerical superiority was due to their ruthless depleting of manpower reserves, while the Germans not only had gone easy on their reserves, but had been forced to employ sizable units in the occupied countries where they had to assure the administrative and economic "reorganization" of those territories. He declared that now that this aim had been achieved, the fighting front could expect an influx of new forces. Concluding, he announced the imminent mobilization of all "idle forces."

Signal for Retreat

On Jan. 18, General Dittmar once more emphasized the disproportion in the size of the German and the Russian Armies. "Our leaders will have to do their utmost," he stated, "to establish numerical equality, at least at the decisive sectors." In the same broadcast he sounded a definitely pessimistic note as to the fate of the Stalingrad beleaguerers.

This was the sign for the general retreat of the entire Nazi propaganda. Beginning from Jan. 19, official releases and commentaries have grown gloomier by the day. German radio stations, between broadcasts, began to play funeral music instead of stirring military marches. In his talk of Jan. 25, General Dittmar unequivocally declared the German divisions at Stalingrad lost. He compared the "death-defying and faithfully fighting" soldiers under the command of Colonel-General Paulus with the heroes of the Wagner's Nibelungenlied who were slain by the Huns to the last man.

In what he termed an "interim balance of the winter campaign," the General stated that the Russian aim to make the Germans scatter their troops between Rzhew and the Caucasus had failed and that the "lines of the winter 1941-1942" would be held—a nice way of saying that the High Command had prepared to give up the territory conquered between last June and November.

He defended the wisdom of Hitler's decision to attack Stalingrad—a clear proof that the Führer's strategy has become the object of much discussion in the Third Reich. "The reverses which we suffered in the South," he told his listeners, "do not touch the roots of our spiritual power of resistance," and he recalled the "catastrophic defeats" of Frederick the Great which had not hindered the King from winning in the end. The General's contention that Frederick II had shown his military genius by learning from his defeats sounded like a plea to have patience with Hitler. He, too, would learn. "Our front will not falter," repeated General Dittmar. "May each and every one at home be equal to our soldiers."

The fear of a collapse of the home front haunts the Nazis. They still believe they will be able to check the Russians, but only as long as there is peace and order within the Third Reich. This, however, hinges upon their ability to keep intact the people's confidence in Hitler. All through 1942, Nazi propaganda has made the Führer the exclusive symbol of German grandeur. The Germans seem apt to forget very quickly, nowadays. But there are three things which they cannot forget: That Hitler assumed the actual High Command in December, 1941, by virtue of his "intuition"; that he called the fall of Stalingrad a foregone conclusion—in September of last year; and that, in the same speech, he asserted the defensive lines in the East were impregnable.

Of these two statements one has been definitely repudiated—Stalingrad is safe from German attacks. If the defensive lines—either those of November, or the other ones of April, 1942, cannot be held, Hitler's intuition won't mean much to the Germans.

That is why Dr. Goebbels is making a desperate effort to chase the Germans into panic. It is the only way to divert attention away from the Führer. In the article which he wrote for last week's issue of Das Reich he declared that the war was not started by Germany but was forced upon it. He wrote that what could be regarded in the beginning as a military and political event, and later on as a battle of ideologies, has become on either side a mere fight for survival. For every single German the choice is to help win the war or perish. The name of Hitler did not occur in the article.

Nazi Correspondents Called In

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 26

German war correspondents "have been summoned from the front to receive new instructions from Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels," the British Radio reported.

The German news agency said that "Dr. Goebbels gave a survey of the military and political situation to the reporters, who are to be mediators between the front and the homeland."

The BBC also quoted the Völkischer Beobachter as writing that "the home front must take over some of the burdens now borne by the troops."

Former Bundist Refuses to Reply To Fraud Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—William Charles Kunze, former Bronx unit leader of the German-American Bund and now serving a five year sentence for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act, refused Jan. 25 to testify in Federal Court in defense of a charge that he obtained his citizenship papers by fraud.

Pleading that "it would be against my interests," Kunze, one of 20 former Bund members on trial in the nation's first mass denaturalization proceeding, told the court, "I feel anything I might say might be used against me at some further time."

Judge John Bright, who is hearing the case without a jury, told Kunze that he had the right to refute testimony against him previously brought out during the trial, but the defendant remained adamant in his refusal to testify.

"I came here from South America," Kunze said, "and I came here to stay. I took out my citizenship papers in 1937. I was born in Germany and I am proud because my parents are there, but, yet, if you say anything they call you a Nazi."

Earlier on Jan. 25, Henry von Holt, one of the defendants, a former Bronx unit leader, testified that National Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn, also on trial, had planned to form a German-American political party with representatives of the Bund in Washington and Albany.

Stalin Commends Red Army; Germans' Expulsion Ordered

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin in an order of the day broadcast by the Moscow radio today said that the Red Army had advanced 245 miles in two months and captured more than 200,000 prisoners, and he demanded: "Forward to the routing of the German invaders and their expulsion from the boundaries of our motherland."

The speech was reported by the Soviet radio monitor here.

Mr. Stalin's call for the expulsion of the Germans from Russia indicated that the Soviets had no intention of slackening their huge winter drive that already has rolled the Germans back from the Volga River and is threatening to wipe out all the Nazi gains of last summer and fall.

The text of the announcement:

"A decree of the Supreme High Command of the Red Army to the troops of the North Caucasian, Southwestern, Southern, Don, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad fronts:

"As the result of a two-months offensive the Red Army broke through the defenses of the German fascist troops on a broad front and routed 102 enemy divisions, captured more than 200,000 prisoners, 13,000 guns, and a large quantity of other equipment, and advanced about 400 kilometers (245 miles).

"Our troops gained an important victory. The offensive of our troops continues.

"I congratulate the Red Army men, the commanders and political workers of the Southwestern, Southern, Don, North Caucasian, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad fronts on their victory over the German fascist invaders and their allies, Rumanians, Italians, and Hungarians, near Stalingrad, on the Don, in the Northern Caucasus, near Voronezh, in the area of Velikie Luki and south of the Lake of Ladoga.

"I declare my appreciation to the command and the gallant troops who routed the Hitlerite army at the approaches to Stalingrad, who broke the siege of Leningrad, and liberated from the German invaders the towns of Kantemirovka, Byelovodsk, Morozovsky, Millerovo, Starobelsk, Kotelnikovski, Zimovniki, Elista, Salsk, Mozdok, Nalchik, Mineralnye Vody, Pyatigorsk, Stavoropol (Voroshilovsk), Armavir, Valuiki, Rossosh, Ostrogozhsk, Velikie Luki, Schuluesselburg, Voronezh, and many other towns and thousands of populated places.

"Forward to the routing of the German invaders and their expulsion over the boundaries of our motherland!

"Signed, the Supreme Commander, J. Stalin."

Berlin Lauds Allies' Courage To Stiffen German Morale

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (AP)—The German press continues to warn its people that the war has taken a dangerous turn and that the conflict now demands a radical change in private life, according to dispatches today in Swedish newspapers.

Dispatches to the Dagens Nyheter quoted Hitler's own paper, the Voelkischer Beobachter:

"The enemy is trying to blow the flames of war's fires in the opposite direction. Surrender some of your comforts before the flames burn you."

It admonished the Germans that the people of Britain, of Russia and of the United States "did not lose courage after suffering great blows but worked harder than ever. We see the results on the battlefields now," it concluded.

[In London this almost incessant propaganda of gloom and despondency, combining frank news of the gravity of the eastern campaign with a plea for courage, was seen by many as an attempt to ease the way for the speech Hitler was expected to deliver Saturday on the tenth anniversary of his becoming Chancellor of Germany.

[London observers, too, felt that the hints being dropped there and in Washington on the hatching of new blows against the Axis also were affecting German morale.]

From Now On We Think Attack, President Tells Men in Ulster

BELFAST, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message read here today at ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of United States troops in Northern Ireland, said:

"From now on we think of attack — determined, unrelenting, smashing attack."

The message was delivered at a ceremony at City Hall by Maj. Gen. Russel P. Hartle, temporary commander of U. S. forces in the European Theater in the absence of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"One year ago the first great convoy of American troops to cross the Atlantic in this war was landed in Northern Ireland," the President's message said.

"They came to buttress the grim defense of the besieged Fortress of Freedom.

"Things have changed greatly in these 12 months.

"We no longer think of defense. That is past.

"From now on and henceforth we think of attack, determined, unrelenting, smashing attack.

"Our troops and those of the United Kingdom, Canada and the other dominions of our Allies have chafed at inaction.

"They will get action.

"The road to Berlin is long and hard, but it is very sure."

Prime Minister John Miller Andrews of Northern Ireland, said the happiest relationship exists between the American troops and the people of Ulster and it is their wish the relationship continue after the war for solution of problems on which "the freedom, security and progress of all humanity depend."

The ceremonies, including the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the landings, was one of the most brilliant spectacles Britain has seen since the war began.

Every unit of the United States and British armed forces was represented and British and American Army and U. S. Marine bands played.

Sir James Grigg, British Secretary of State for War, declared the British Army continues to welcome American troops "because we want to be something more than wartime allies. We want to be comrades at arms."

"Our men are fighting for British ideals," Sir James said, "but United States ideals and liberties are the same . . ."

Maj. Gen. Hartle said the vigorous training received in Northern Ireland had conditioned the troops well and "many of them are in action against the enemy at the present moment."

World 'League'?

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, advocates a world organization to take up the work formerly handled by the League of Nations.

The principal speaker at the Eighth Opera Victory Rally, in tribute to The Netherlands, at the Metropolitan Opera House said the policy of neutrality was "obsolete as to means to maintain the security of a country under present conditions."

Dr. Loudon said the League of Nations was formed in recognition of a principle of collective security, but it failed in this task.

"If we are wise," Dr. Loudon said, "then the story of the League's failure should be a warning for the future. I have no doubt that a universal organization, as the League, will always prove useful to deal with numerous questions of a humanitarian, social or even economic and financial character.

"But I am also firmly convinced that such a world-embracing institution, which in the past proved so slow, so unwieldly, so inefficient and above all, so little forcible, is ill-suited to assure the security of the peace-loving countries."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Woman Back From France, Says Life Hard, Spirit Unbroken

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris was beautiful last autumn. The shop windows were as colorful as ever, at a casual glance, the women appeared well-dressed, but, on closer scrutiny, one found empty shelves behind the shop windows and tragedy and distress beneath the city's outward show of well-being.

This is the account brought to America by a French woman who has been here but a few days, after a month of waiting for a boat to bring her to this country. Her name will remain anonymous for the sake of those who did not have opportunity to come to America with her, but her account of life as it now goes on in France loses none of its force because of anonymity. We shall refer to her as Miss F, the "F" standing for France.

"Living is very, very hard, it is true, but everyone carries on, hoping it will not be too long before the Germans will withdraw and France herself will live again," she says. "In spite of all, the spirits of many, many French people could generally be described as almost 'good.'

"I have been surprised at the questions asked me over here as to whether I am 'for' de Gaulle or 'for' the Marshal. Everyone in France is now living simply 'for' France," she declared, "and political differences are of secondary importance. Anyone who can help in any way in France's present or future problems, is serving well his country.

Parents Deny Themselves

"When you see a child in France today who looks healthy and well-fed," she continued, "it is because his parents are starving. His mother and his father, also, are reducing themselves to shadows in order that their child may live. There is literally nothing useful you can think of that French children do not need today, and grown-ups, too.

"All clothing requires 'points.' One gets 60 points in all, and prices are prohibitive to all except the very rich. Even then, in most of the shops, there is almost nothing one can buy—counters are empty, and salesgirls sit around idly.

"Out of the 60 points," Miss F went on, "just one shirt takes 15 alone, with 2 points extra for the cuffs and 2 for the collar. An apron takes 12 of your points, and 25 more are required for even the simplest cotton dress. The extremely fashionable dressmaking houses are still open and producing much. But in order to buy dresses from the big houses, you must exchange 15 points for a carte de couture, then you can buy as many dresses as you want. But a tailored costume now costs 8,500 francs—and a dress, 10,000 francs (300 dollars at 1939 prewar exchange).

Shoe Prices Prohibitive

"Shoes are one of our biggest problems. They cost 3,500 francs a pair, and like new dresses it is seldom anyone can afford that price," she said. "To get a new pair of shoes one must be a very old customer. For those who cannot afford high prices it is necessary to ask for a 'book' and explain that you really have no more shoes and need a pair. Sometimes at the Mairie, town hall officials under German supervision are forced to check up to see if you really need shoes. Then you can only get wooden soles; and never is it possible to get a pair resoled anymore. For there is no leather in France, nor are there nails.

"There are no stockings anywhere, and if you did own any, you couldn't darn them. There is no thread of any kind, no cotton to be had. When we need to sew a hem, we very carefully pick all the sewing thread out of some old dress we no longer can use, and every smallest inch of thread is treasured as carefully as the rarest object.

"If anyone has an old sweater which she can no longer use, we wash it, unravel it, and knit it all over again for some child," said Miss F.

"It is the middle classes and the children between three and 14 who fare worst," she went on. "If you are very rich, you can go to expensive restaurants, and also buy food on the black market. The very poor are helped by the 'Secours National.' But others, who cannot afford to pay the prohibitive prices, are actually starving. I am not exaggerating when I say that, unless people receive packages from relatives in the country, many do starve.

Kept Her Own Chickens

"Vegetables are now grown everywhere, even along the railroads. Rabbits are kept in many apartments! I, myself, had chickens in my bathtub. First I had two, then twelve. And I was always afraid something would happen to them. In return for eggs, I got potato peelings for their food. There is no grain, and everything is done by exchange now. Money means nothing in France when there are things you need more in exchange.

"Not only clothing disappeared, but frequently 85 per cent of the food at public markets was taken by the occupying forces. There was almost nothing left. When I left, you could get but 1 pound of sugar a month, ¼ pound of coffee (mostly barley with a little chicory), 2 spoons of rice, ¼ pound of noodles, and 300 grams of bread for those who worked, 275 for those who didn't. French bread is so dark and sticky. It has recently been privately analyzed, and found to contain 1-10 of straw, very little flour, and plenty of sugar beet pulp, which is dark and reddish in color; also it will not keep more than 48 hours.

"And, of course, for a very long time we have scarcely had any fats; no butter or cheese, and no milk at all for one year except for medical prescriptions and only then if you gave up your meat ration, which at best was but 180 grams a week. On the black market for those who can find it, and pay for it, butter is 200 francs for ½ pound, 75 francs for ½ pound of sugar, 1,000 francs for 1 kilo of coffee and what is more unbelievable, 200 francs for a little jar of honey."

Restaurants Exorbitant

Many of the Paris restaurants are still open, Miss F explained, but each dinner now costs from 300 francs to 500 francs and must be ordered way in advance. Miss F was invited to lunch with friends at the once-famous "Tour d'argent." Someone forgot to order the meal in advance, with the result that food for each person cost 275 francs and consisted of a small salad of tomatoes and cucumbers, a very small piece of veal in broth with one onion and two slices of carrot—and for dessert, one-half of a canned peach with vanilla ice cream with no cream in it, barley for coffee, sweetened with saccharine.

"And once a week, you are allowed heat from your 1,000 pounds of coal a month. This must serve for everything, laundry and your weekly bath. Gas and electricity are so reduced that if you go beyond your allotted amount, you are cut off for a certain amount of time. These, though, are often minor discomforts compared to those suffered by many of the very poor," remarked Miss F.

"Jewish people are not allowed any radio or telephone, nor to enter any shop except between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. Nor are they allowed in any theaters, movies or restaurants. They are forbidden to cross the Champs Elysees except at the rue de Berri and then must go directly across and not walk on either side of the Champs Elysees," she added. Many Jewish children have been sent to a camp somewhere in southeastern France and the Quakers denied the permission to care for them. Their fate is unknown.

When her present mission in the United States is completed, Miss F plans to return to her home in France and continue her work for the French Red Cross children's aid. But while here, she is earnestly adding her own appeal to that of her faraway little friends, who hope that we who live in this land-of-so-much will not forget to share with them just a little of the food and warm clothing, necessary if these tiny citizens are to survive and participate in the future of a once-more "Free France."

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Kitchen Kinks

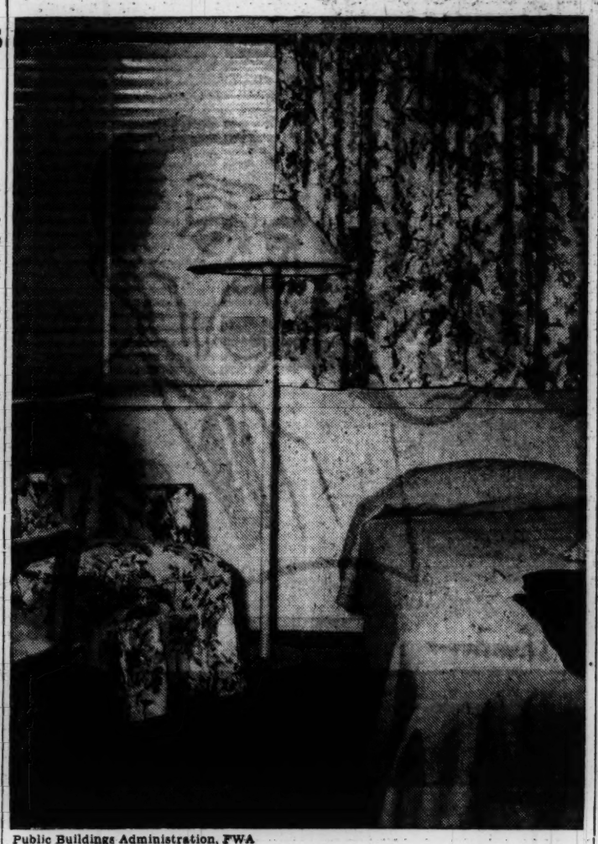
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keep Flour Handy

Keep a wide-mouthed pint glass jar filled with flour, on the shelf with condiments near the stove. Then when you need a tablespoon of flour to thicken cream sauce or gravy, or a trifle for dusting over meat or potato pats, you will find it far simpler to take the flour from the little jar than to open up the main kitchen flour bin or large flour canister.

Easier to Wash

When cooking anything requiring frequent stirring, be sure to put a small plate or saucer on the stove to rest the spoon upon between stirrings. Such a dish is far easier to wash than the stove itself.



Public Buildings Administration, FWA

A typical room in one of the residence halls being built for Government women war workers, to be ready for occupancy about March 1. Although these rooms are of necessity very small, they are comfortable and pretty. The studio-type bed can be used as a couch. Other furniture includes a boudoir chair, a wooden chair, and a floor lamp of non-priority material.

Gay Rooms Soon for War Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Furnishing almost 7,000 rooms in 12 Government residence halls for women, with nonpriority furniture and colors to ward off war-worker blues, is the job to be completed this spring by Gladys Miller, New York decorator and consultant to the Public Buildings Administration.

Miss Miller managed to get under the priorities deadline on bedsprings and lamps, but on other things, such as curtain rods, she has had to devise wooden grooves as substitutes.

The rooms, to be available about March 1 to women in the $1,440-$1,800 salary class, provided they have no children or pets, are scarcely more than cubbyholes. The single rooms run about 8 feet by 10 feet, and the few double rooms only slightly larger. Rent for single rooms will be $24.50 a month, while doubles will run from $16.50 to $24.50 for each resident per month.

Ingenuity Required

Limited by space and by a $75-a-month budget, Miss Miller has had to use all the ingenuity she could muster out of a long career of decorating for department stores from Seattle, Wash., to New York.

One of her biggest jobs, Miss Miller says, was to find an adequate bed in this day of material shortages. Carefully analyzing exactly how the rooms were to be used, she finally settled on a 30-inch bed that would also serve as a couch, comfortable for visiting friends. It has a non-sag spring with six pounds of steel.

Each bed is supplied with two maroon blankets, 80 per cent wool.

Especially designed for the rooms are a small desk, large enough to hold a typewriter or radio and a cosmetic cupboard with sliding mirrored doors.

Despite the mass buying necessary to keep within her budget, Miss Miller figures she will have 21 different room combinations. Rooms will come in yellow, peach, blue or green. In order to break up a monotonous vista of doors in the corridor, Miss Miller hit upon the idea of having them painted in four grayed tones.

Electrical wiring has been one of the big bottlenecks in the government dormitories. As a result each room will be allowed only one lamp. Telephone booths are being built in corridors, with the hope that telephones will be available when the women move in.

Applications Pile Up

Without any real recruiting campaign, more than 500 applications for the 7,000 rooms to be completed this spring have already been filed with William J. Bissell, residence halls manager of the Public Buildings Administration, who is on leave of absence from International House, New York.

The dormitories will have large public rooms on the first floor where girls can meet their men friends and where dances may be held. On each floor there will be rooms for smaller meetings.

"These rooms are extremely gay and cheerful," Miss Miller says. "The furnishings are in rattan. Although the lounges in the different buildings are done after a pattern, there has been some change made in the colorings and also the designs of the fabrics, so that no two will be exactly the same.

"The reading rooms will have some reprints of Diego Rivera, the meeting or game rooms will have excellent reproductions of Cezanne, or some new flower prints of Van Liski."

Plan for Recreation

On the basis of a questionnaire attached to each application, an extensive program of education and recreation is being planned for dormitory residents, Mr. Bissell has announced.

Six of the new residence halls are located in Arlington, Va., between the War Department's Pentagon Building and the Navy Department's new extension. Three are in West Potomac Park, near other government buildings and one is located at Suitland, Md., where the Census Bureau has recently moved. Two for Negroes are being constructed at Langston Terrace. Funds for nine more have been made available by Congress, but the PBA is awaiting further developments in Washington's housing situation before going ahead with them.

M. H.

Great Changes Are Inevitable After War, Says Mrs. Hardy

Editor's Note: Mrs. Edgar Drury Hardy, President, National Council of Women of Canada and only woman member of the Canadian War Finance Board, looks ahead to a postwar world in which women will have increasing recognition as a result of their contribution to the war.

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 7

By Mrs. Edgar Drury Hardy

President, National Council of Women of Canada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aside from the war itself, we are in the midst of revolution, whether it is generally recognized or not. As the manpower in the Allied countries has been used for the armed forces and industry to its maximum, and the great juggernaut of war effort has had to increase in size, the value of womanpower has become a live issue.

For many years, women had fought and worked for recognition of "Women's Rights." Within the last year women have found that practically everything for which they have fought is now within their grasp. The question for us to consider is how are we going to use the power now given to us? There is one thing we have to keep definitely in our minds that whatever women do, in whatever line of work we are placed, we need to do the job twice as well as men.

Dependence on Womanpower

Recently the Assistant Director of National Selective Service in Canada in charge of women said: "The supply of employable men is exhausted, we have come to the point where we have to put our dependence on womanpower."

To employ the womanpower of a nation on a large scale has brought up many vital questions. To take wives and mothers in any community for industry entails the provision of services and concessions not needed for men; better transportation facilities, suitable housing; more satisfactory provision of industrial supervision; nursery schools and rest room facilities. In the employment of women certain limitations have to be recognized. The average woman has only one-half man's lifting power and two-thirds of his pulling strength and she has less endurance than men on night shifts. To her credit balance is the fact that, in Canada, of the 623 operations required in war plants, women can perform all but 57. Their hands are capable of faster work on jobs requiring manuel dexterity; they are quicker at inspection because they are accustomed to details, and they have greater patience on monotonous work.

With the inclusion of women in a country's great war effort recognized as a vital factor, the question before thinking women leaders in our country now is how we are to direct this power of women in the postwar period when enormous readjustments will have to be made.

Potential Power

I should like to think that women will be given a voice in reconstruction plans when the war ends. Whether we are permitted actual representation at the peace table, for which women are importuning, remains yet to be seen. If we only use it rightly, we have great potential power in shaping future policy. We are in the last resort "public opinion." I am not sure that this does not give us greater power than if we actually sat in on the final deliberations.

Our training and experience in this world struggle most assuredly give us necessary preparation should we be called upon to undertake any part of the task of feeding the millions in starving Europe. It has been the women through their volunteer organizations in Great Britain, United States and Canada who have equipped and maintained canteens for the armed forces and cafeterias for war workers. These women from the civilian population are the logical groups to plan and undertake the feeding of the subjugated peoples. The women of Britain undoubtedly are the best fitted for such work, especially those commandeered from the civilian population who have done such a magnificent job for those in the raided districts.

Through our national organizations, we Canadian women have urged for years equal pay for equal work. So far, Canadian women in our armed forces receive only two-thirds the pay of the man, with the one exception of our women doctors. They have, this year, been admitted to the medical services of the armed forces with equal rank and pay. We believe this to be the first step in recognition of the principle of equal pay for equal work. Recently in Ottawa, Ontario, the Collegiate Board (high schools) has announced that women heads of departments will receive the same salary as is given to men. No matter what underlying reason caused this action, it is a recognition of women's capabilities. While we will press for equal pay for equal work in industry, we do realize that many factors have to be considered in determining whether women can do the same job as men.

After the War

It all ties up with the normal desire of women. Most young women hope to marry and have their homes and children. Some may expect to have their homes and a career as well, but for sometime after the struggle is over, women will still be needed for many of their present jobs. The period of demobilization naturally will take time; there will be the imperative necessity for keeping men in uniform during the readjustments which cannot be accomplished quickly. Many married women whose husbands are in the armed forces will still have to be the breadwinners when we consider the cases of disability and logical aftermath of war. Community kitchens and nursery schools must continue until the absorption of men and women into civilian life becomes a fait accompli, but the nurseries and kitchens should not be continued longer than is necessary. This, for two reasons; first, because of the cost to the Government in maintaining them, and second, the need to keep intact the home and the life of the family.

The hardest task Canadian women leaders have faced in the past three years has been to convince women that in the maintenance of their homes, feeding the family on a frugal budget and the oversight of children is a definite war job. There is no glamour to what many women have considered a rather humdrum task, the lure of industry and a pay envelope has seemed so much more attractive. Because of this there will have to be a definite, a determined effort to show women that the heart of a nation and the core of democracy is the home; that the children in these homes are the citizens of tomorrow on whom will rest the safeguarding of this freedom for which we have fought. Because of the independence the young woman has found in taking a war job and the satisfaction of having her own pay envelope, there will have to be a complete readjustment in the postwar period. No longer should the heads of the house be able to control the whole family income. The wife should be recognized as a partner with an equal right to her part of the pay check in lieu of the wage she received while doing her war job.

Status of Domestic Work

With the scarcity of domestic help during these war years, the leisure-class woman, as such, has practically disappeared. She has had the experience of actual housework in her home. She will have to adjust herself to the realization of better working conditions for domestic service in the postwar period. Unless women do realize their responsibility and concern themselves with the welfare of all within their community, domestic service, as such, may disappear. To be sure, many young women, with the opportunity for industrial jobs closed to them, may be forced to take up domestic service. The long struggle for recognition of this service as a real contribution to community life will have to be solved on a fair and working basis. It all depends on how far-seeing and understanding are the women in the employer class.

As the strength of women's opinion through all the past years has been through the great national organizations, so it logically should continue to be. While there may be isolated cases where men and women can co-operate with a more complete realization of one another's problems, the force of womanpower as exemplified in big national groups will continue to be vital and vigorous. All the reforms for which we have pressed in the past, many of which have come to fruition, are a tangible evidence that such means will continue to be a great force in the strengthening of the whole fabric of our national life.

Seventh of 30 Articles

Mrs. Stevens Gets Front Porch for Her Cabin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An article in the Monitor several years ago told how Mrs. May Stevens, a resourceful woman past middle age, built her own log cabin home in Pike National Forest, in Colorado, earning the money (it cost only $119.50) by baking pies, cakes, and doughnuts for boys in a near-by CCC camp. The story, with a picture of the log cabin, brought letters to Mrs. Stevens from Monitor readers all over the world.

Some of the writers asked for information about building their own cabins; some ordered hooked rugs or fancy work; the majority offered congratulations and encouragement to a brave woman who preferred independence even at the cost of hard labor and loneliness; nearly all wanted to see her picture.

"The writers will never know what their letters meant to me the first winter I was here," says Mrs. Stevens. "In spite of making my furniture, keeping up the fire, and taking care of my chickens, I was lonely. Re-reading the letters made me feel as if I had had a visit with a friend."

A correspondent in England wrote regularly until two years ago. A woman in Pennsylvania, wife of a railroad man, traveled to Denver by train and by bus to Shaffer's Crossing where Mrs. Stevens' son met her and took her to Mrs. Stevens' home in Buffalo Creek, a village nestled in a beautiful valley where the South Platte winds like a silver ribbon among towering pine-covered mountains and lush meadows. This guest stayed nine days and left with regret. An elderly prospector who lives alone in a log cabin in Alaska sent his picture in a fur coat and parka. A reader sent greetings from Australia.

All of her correspondents have asked: "Did you get your front porch?" "Do you have the stone foundation?"

The answer is yes. The foundation, being more necessary, came first. The chill wind no longer whistles around her feet, for the foundation is firm, and linoleum covers the floor. She has crocheted her own bright rugs. The front porch, dreamed of for five years, became a reality more than a year ago. Her sons, both with families and responsibilities of their own, got a day off to do the job. By sun-up the next morning, Mrs. Stevens, in overalls and cap, was on a ladder painting the new boards. What color? Red!

"It still isn't bright enough to suit me," she said, "but later I'll give it another coat." And when you see the red trim on the brown logs against a background of pine trees, with fleecy clouds in a cerulean sky, you have to admit that red is exactly right.

The paint was scarcely dry when Mrs. Stevens carried her dinner out for an al fresco meal while feasting her eyes on "the everlasting hills."

This winter as snow drifts down, covering the cabin, the pine trees, and the entire valley with a soft white blanket, Mrs. Stevens is in Pueblo with one of her sons—the first time in ten years she has not been in the mountains—but she intends to return to her cabin in the spring, and hopes next summer to have the porch enclosed.

"I've got my pension of $30 a month, my little dog for company, and lots to look forward to," she says. "Many folks aren't so fortunate."

OPA Sets 10 Cans as Limit Free of Ration Penalties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—If your supply of canned goods does not exceed 10 cans for each member of your family you probably will not be deprived of any coupons when rationing of canned foods start about March 1.

This probable limit—it may be trimmed down to eight or nine a person—has been adopted tentatively by the Office of Price Administration, it was learned today, to discourage hoarding.

It may prove to be one of the controversial phases of the program, however, because in some regions, particularly isolated areas, it is the practice to stock up for long intervals.

Cans containing less than eight ounces will not be counted, although both size and contents will count on rationed purchases.

Application of penalties for excess supplies will be one of the big tasks of the 1,500,000 school teachers and other volunteers who will register the public for food rationing in about three or four weeks.

Dates Yet to Be Fixed

On dates yet to be fixed, depending on the speed of printing and distributing books, instructions and other forms, one adult from every family will go to a registration place with two things—the family's No. 1 ration books (the ones used for sugar and coffee) and a total of how many cans of fruits or vegetables (excluding home canned) the family owns. It will not be necessary to list each can separately—just the total.

When he shows his No. 1 books, a clerk will pencil an "X" across Stamp No. 19 in each book as a sort of receipt for Book No. 2 which will then be handed out, one for each member of the family. The family will retain the No. 1 books, too.

Before handing out No. 2 books, however, the clerk will tear out coupons in accordance with the penalty. Here's an example:

How Penalty Works

Suppose the limit is 10 cans per person. The limit for a family of four would be 40 cans. Suppose the family actually had 45 cans. Then it would be penalized for the difference, or five cans.

One eight-point stamp will be torn out for each of the five excess cans. There are 24 such eight-point stamps in each book, and it won't make any difference whether the stamps are all taken out of one book. This sample family will have four books. So the clerk might take one eight-point stamp from each of three books, and two stamps from the fourth book.

If the family doesn't have enough eight-point stamps to cover the penalty, the clerk will make a note of the fact on the covers of the books, and the rest of the penalty will apply to any future ration books issued.

Since the eight-point stamps will represent half of the "point values" in the book, the maximum penalty will be half of a family's ration of canned goods.

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Subjunctive Mood on Everyday Speech

34th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say		Or		This
1. I wish I *were* he.			1. I wish I *was* he.	
2. Doris wishes it *were* winter.			2. Doris wishes it *was* winter.	

The correct sentences are at the left.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Look at these verbs in the subjunctive mood before we discuss them:

Singular			
(If) I be		(If) I were	
(If) you be		(If) you were	
(If) he, she, it be		(If) he, she, it were	
Plural			
(If) we be		(If) we were	
(If) they be		(If) you were	
(If) you be		(If) they were	

You may ask: "What is the subjunctive mood and when is it used?"

Mood (or mode) means manner. You should use the subjunctive mood to express something *contrary to fact* or a *wish*. You show that you are saying or writing something *contrary to fact* or expressing a *wish* by using the verb *be* or *were* (regardless of whether you are using a singular or a plural subject).

1. Ken wishes he *were* going. A wish; so we use the subjunctive verb *were* instead of *was*.)

2. If Milton *were* here, he would go. (Contrary to fact; so we use the verb *were* instead of *was*.)

Other verbs can be used in the subjunctive mode (for example, *If they have been seen; If we had been helped*), but one does not usually make a mistake with them; the common mistake in the subjunctive mode is using *was* when *were* is correct.

Exercise 1

Write either *was* or *were*.

CAUTION: When expressing a wish or something contrary to fact, use *were* (not *was*).

1. If the hour ..... earlier, I might attend.
2. I wish I ..... in his place!
3. If I ..... he, I would do it.
4. I wish it ..... summer.
5. If I ..... he, I would act differently.
6. I wish Joe ..... here.
7. I wish Walter ..... in that man's place.

AFTER "AS IF" AND "AS THOUGH"

The same form of the verb that follows *if* follows *as if* and *as though*; that it, the *subjunctive* form of the verb. Notice these examples:

1. Charles looks as if he *were* (not *was*) ready to go.
2. It looks as if it *were* (not *was*) going to rain.

Modern usage prefers *as if* to *as though* in sentences of this kin.

Exercise 2

Write either *was* or *were*.

1. He walks along as if he ..... uncertain of his way.
2. That little dog looks as if it ..... lost.
3. The kitten looks as if it ..... hungry.
4. It sounds as if a bell ..... ringing.

WHEN CONDITIONS ARE TRUE

Occasionally the word *if* introduces a condition that is true; that is, a condition not contrary to fact. When *if* introduces a statement that is true, the correct verb is the verb that would be normal to use.

1. If this is true, he will come. (The normal verb is implies the condition is true.)

2. If he is the captain, give him this note. (The normal verb is implies the condition is true.)

Exercise 3

Strike out the incorrect word. Use a verb that shows the condition in each sentence is true—not contrary to fact.

1. If this (is, were) the case, Stanley will come.
2. If Ben (was, were) tardy, he must abide by the rules.
3. If the train (is, were) late, Ed will not be here.

Exercise 4 (A review)

Underscore the correct word.

1. If I (were, was) in your place, I would be grateful.
2. If this (is, were) true, I shall know tomorrow.
3. I wish I (were, was) able to assist you.
4. If I (was, were) you, I would begin my studying.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1 (Contrary to fact, or a wish): 1-7 inclusive, were.
Exercise 2 (Introduced by *as if*): 1-4 inclusive, were.
Exercise 3 (A true condition): 1—is; 2—was; 3—is.
Exercise 4: 1—were (Contrary to fact); 2—is (Implies a fact); 3—were (Wish); 4—were (Contrary to fact).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

If Boys Can Fight, Why Not Vote, Is What President's Wife Asks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday she hoped for eventual world disarmament and at the same time asserted 18-year-olds should be enfranchised because they would have to continue to carry many burdens being imposed on them by the war.

Disarmament would have to be universal, she said, and could be achieved only gradually after "a period in which there would have to be a United Nations domination."

The old form of pacifism didn't work, she told her press conference, because "everybody has to be converted or it is useless."

Mrs. Roosevelt characterized as a "bad alignment" current suggestions that the United States keep its manpower at home to maintain a United Nations arsenal and let men of other nations do the fighting.

"I would not think it strange," she said, "if those that fought were tempted to take over those that produced."

Reiterating her opinion that 18-year-olds, including women, should be allowed to vote, she added:

"I don't know why you shouldn't be ready to vote at 18.

"You're old enough to be married and bring up children. If you can bring up children you ought to be old enough to vote."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would walk wherever possible to the balls scheduled in celebration of the President's birthday Saturday. Whether she would wear an evening gown, as in previous years, would "depend on what everybody else is doing."

The President's wife added she didn't think people should stop visiting each other, or going to theaters, movies or concerts. She said she walked to a play last night.

Jews Plan Assembly To Safeguard Rights

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Representatives of 32 national groups that claim the largest segment of organized American Jews have approved a resolution urging that an American Jewish assembly be called:

"To consider and recommend action on problems relating to the rights and status of Jews in the postwar world" and on "all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine."

The resolution urged that a delegation be elected to carry out an assembly program "in co-operation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world." It will be referred to individual organizations for ratification.

'Freezing' of Workers in Jobs Tested in San Francisco Area

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The wartime technique of "freezing" men to their jobs is being tested on the West Coast, and this San Francisco area of rugged labor relations watches the experiment with intense interest.

"Stabilization of jobs" is the technical phrase applied to the process. Under its terms, as announced by the War Manpower Commission for some 500,000 war workers in the Los Angeles area, employers on war contracts may henceforth hire only workers holding WMC "availability certificates," and workers may obtain such certificates only if their transfer is in the interest of the war effort. Workers may be discharged only when such action is shown to be in the interest of the war effort.

The San Francisco area, which has been the sometimes superheated crucible in which many of the most modern labor relations techniques have been fashioned, has had in effect a voluntary agreement between shipyard employers and employees for some time, but has not come anywhere near perfecting a method for prevention of job turnover.

A labor-management committee charged with this and other problems peculiar to the mass employment projects producing war equipment, shifts its operating calculations almost from day to day as timely developments alter the emphasis of its planning.

Phases of Problem

"Shopping for jobs"—meaning men seeking positions most advantageous to themselves or, in some cases, mere irresponsible "cruising"; "pirating"—meaning plant executives luring away a competitor's employees with promise of advantage; absenteeism—meaning plain work shirking through failure to report for duty: these and other phases of the general manpower problem add up to a total that is acutely and vitally important in this as in other areas which have huge war tasks in hand.

"There is no magic wand which we may wave over hundreds of plants and hundreds of thousands of men to compel them all to function just so in a perfect pattern of war production," says Stanley Bailey, Acting Director of the WMC for the San Francisco industrial area, which includes the cities on both shores of San Francisco Bay, and San Jose.

"San Francisco employers and union executives, men who have been through many a turbulent labor relations situation together are now engaged in pioneering a way through the most important labor problem this country has ever known."

Because the United States has not wanted to copy the methods of the dictators, and place every man under strict compulsion as to job, hours of work, and wages, war workers in this area and elsewhere have been and are rather fully "free." No gestapo has said "do this" or "go there." The result of almost complete freedom of action has not been 100 per cent diligence of production.

Because of the excess of war work being done in the Pacific Coast's metropolitan areas, with consequent complications, WMC has nominated these centers "critical labor shortage areas," and has announced that this fact will be taken into account in the placement of future war contracts.

Contract Placement

It is believed by some who are studying the situation that use of this controllable factor, contract placement, may go far to relieving the pressures that manifest themselves in a variety of problems in the manpower field.

It is thought also that certain compulsions that may be applied to employers, while seeming to be one-sided and thus unfair, may be used in the stead of actual "freezing" of labor to its tasks—the one great and final regimentation most dreaded because most dangerous to "the American way."

Some compulsions on employers to prevent labor pirating, labor hoarding, would, it is thought, be reflected in less discontent among the workers, less inclination to shift from one war plant to another, less absenteeism.

Use of the certificates of availability, by which sole method a war worker could transfer from one plant to another, now being tried in Southern California, will be called "freezing" of jobs in popular parlance. Actually the workers involved will retain their ancient American right of walking off the job and staying away. The compulsions that will exist will apply chiefly to the employers, and, of course, only to essential industries. Unions will help their memberships to abide by the plan.

Migration of Workers

Those who have studied the problem most closely, including employers of vast bodies of men engaged on war work, have not recommended military disciplines and compulsions for workers because that would imply totality in all phases of living: a totalitarian state.

The manpower situation in the San Francisco industrial area presents related problems that are currently considered as acute as the primary one of job turnover. Due to the vast migration of workers to this center of industry, the questions of housing, transportation, and even food have now assumed major importance.

Butter-Cheese Dairy Ration Due in Spring

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Butter and cheese probably will be rationed next spring it is indicated at the Office of Price Administration.

An informed official has disclosed that cheese, although a dairy product, may be rationed along with meat because of its adaptability as a meat substitute.

Butter for civilians is so scarce now that it cannot be rationed at present, explained the official, who could not be quoted by name. But when production increases in the spring to the point where retailers can honor ration coupons for it, the rationing can be undertaken. Meanwhile, housewives will have to get it as best they can.

While emphasizing that alteration of plans is the rule rather than the exception in getting big ration programs under way, officials offered these as their best present guesses on other rationing problems for the early part of this year:

1. OPA now is shooting at March 1 for the start of point rationing for canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables and canned baby foods. Earlier hopes of getting it under way by the third week in February have been abandoned because of mechanical problems in getting forms printed and distributed.

2. Meat (and cheese) rationing should be brought along perhaps a month or so later, OPA now thinks, to give time to see how the point system works for canned goods. Innumerable problems in meat rationing remain to be ironed out.

3. Rationing of canned milk, jams, jellies, fruit butter and relishes—if OPA uses its authority to ration these items—probably will not start until some time after meat rationing.

Prize-Winning Photograph

"Friends of the Law"

This photograph by Nathaniel Field of Brooklyn, N. Y., won second prize, a $50 War Bond, in the "Pictures for Freedom" photographic contest sponsored by Freedom House and the Guild of Photographic Dealers of New York.

Amateurs Win Bond Awards With 'Pictures for Freedom'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Ten cash awards in the "Pictures for Freedom" photographic contest, sponsored jointly by Freedom House and the Guild of Photographic Dealers of New York, were announced here last week.

Morris Huberland of New York won first prize of a $100 War Bond for his photograph, "Marching Youth"; Nathaniel Field of Brooklyn ranked second with a $50 War Bond for his "Friends of the Law," and John P. Connolly of New York won a $25 bond for "Coming Events."

Prizes of $10 each in War-Saving Stamps went to Percy J. Hussakof, David B. Hussakof, Harry Menkin, Joseph Albert, and Jack Garber of Brooklyn, Dr. I. W. Schmidt, and Edward Entin of New York.

Photographer Vanishes

Something of the air of a mystery thriller was given the contest when newspapers requested prints of the winning picture for reproduction. A spokesman for Freedom House paused a moment when the request was put to him and then apologetically explained that he had been trying unsuccessfully for several days by telephone, telegram, and letter to reach Mr. Huberland to obtain the negative of his photograph.

Declaring that the photographer "may have been drafted; we can't reach him anywhere," the spokesman gave assurance that they would keep trying and would by one means or another have a print of the winning photograph available soon.

Professionals Lose

Contest judges, Lieut. Commander Edward Steichen of the United States Navy, James Montgomery Flagg, and Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Chairman of the Board of Freedom House, ruled that none of the entries from professionals merited awards.

Many of the 670 entries in the amateur classification pictured child activities and moods, and they were characterized by Mr. Steichen as "full of punch, movement, and inspiration."

"No one picture can convey the whole idea of freedom," he said, "but this group by amateurs, taken as a whole, is pretty good, especially the pictures of youngsters. Take this 'Bookworm,' by Harry Menkin, showing a youngster sprawled out in an armchair reading the 'funnies.' You could pose a kid like that in Berlin, but you couldn't get this effect. There's something about this boy's face and expression that makes you know there's no Gestapo at his door."

U. S.-Wide Oil-Gas Rationing Hinted

Continued from Page 1

United Nations parliament, and a seven-man united council to carry out seven major functions of world government, including disarmament of the Axis, airway regulation, development of world shipping and trade, increase in literacy, establishment of a world court and a United Nations legion to maintain order.

Britain's Inflation Checks

At the same session, John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, told how Britain has headed off inflation through a 100 per cent excess profits tax and through price subsidies.

The Minnesota Governor recommended that the United Nations start moving immediately in the direction of world organization by internationalizing the Lehman rehabilitation and relief, by reserving airport and harbor rights to the United Nations and by building a United Nations legion as a forerunner of an international police force.

Heart of the Stassen plan would be a single-house parliament with representation and voting power based on a formula which would take into consideration the numbers of the literate population of the respective nations, the amount of the contribution of the respective members to the expenses of the joint government and the resources of the member nations.

Representatives of the parliament, he proposed, should be selected in each nation, in accordance with their usual method of selecting members of their own legislative body.

Selecting the Council

The parliament would choose a chairman of the united council who would in turn select the seven members of his council from the parliament and submit them to the parliament for approval.

Governor Stassen proposed "some point like Panama" as the seat of administration for many of the United Nations governmental functions.

Defending his idea of having the United Nations rule over nations not members of the group, he said, "It seems to me that this will be basically no different from the fact that we have in our midst many individual men and women who are not citizens of our country. Furthermore, the course should always be as clearly defined as possible through which non-member nations may ultimately become members of the United Nations group."

To scoffers at world government, he warned that "the alternative is recurring wars or increasing tragedy and horror."

Without advocating a "sudden change to universal free trade," Governor Stassen advocated in- "stifling obstructions or heavy dumping of goods should both be avoided."

Code of Justice

His world code of justice to be administered by a United Nations court would include "protection of minorities, prevention of religious persecution and abolition of slavery." He proposed that the court be named by the Supreme Courts of the member nations, with an attorney general or counsel general chosen from the United Nations councilmen

Temporary governments established by the United Nations over the Axis Nations should entirely disarm these nations and "punish their criminal leadership for their acts of horror and betrayal of civilization," Governor Stassen declared, adding that no wholesale reprisals against innocent civilian populations should be countenanced."

Stepping into a controversy among state government officials, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts today recommended, on the basis of Massachusetts experience, legislative authority for suspension of state laws which interfere with the progress of the war. Many state attorneys general in attendance are opposing such suspension as violations of the American theory of government.

"As a permanent institution we don't want executive orders to supersede legislative action, either on a state or national basis," the Massachusetts Governor declared. "We are fighting dictators in order to prevent such a system ever being imposed on us. But the demands of modern war make it absolutely necessary for us to go further in centralizing authority than we ever would in peacetime."

Results in Massachusetts

After consultation with his attorney general, Governor Saltonstall said he had used his power to advantage in providing for blackouts and dimouts, in evacuation plans, in providing financial aid to servicemen's families, and in solving other wartime emergency problems.

Since Jan. 31, 1942, when the Massachusetts Legislature gave him the authority, he has issued 51 Executive Orders for war emergencies, he reported. He expressed confidence that the American people "becoming well aware of the evils of too much bureaucracy will welcome wider functioning by the states after the war."

The state officials yesterday, during questioning of Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner; William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director; James M. Landis, Office of Civilian Defense Chief, and Joseph Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, heard that the danger of outside attack on the United States is "somewhat reduced but not gone," and that there may have to be further reduction in driving to save tires if the military demand for metals continues to interfere with the synthetic rubber program.

Mr. Jeffers gave the latter warning but added he did not think further reduction would be necessary despite the stepup in the military demand for high octane gas and escort vessels to battle the submarine menace.

"Expediters" Assailed

The Rubber Administrator complained bitterly about "too many Army and Navy expediters" which he said are interfering with production in war plants all over the country. "If we can keep the Army and Navy loafers out of the plants, and let the companies run their own business we can attain our goals and keep the nation on rubber," he declared. "At the present time," he observed, "the battle seems to be between stars and bars."

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson had previously told the state officials that production this year must be concentrated on escort vessels, airplanes and 100 octane gasoline. He said he doubted "if Solomon sat in judgment he could decide" how materials should be divided between vital war programs today.

Urging state officials to combat absenteeism in war plants, he estimated there could be "as much as a 10 per cent increase in production if we had a 50 per cent reduction in absenteeism." If absenteeism, now nearly 10 per cent in aircraft plants, can be reduced to 2 per cent, the nations' plane goal will be reached this year, he predicted.

What Did Jeffers Say Regarding Loafers?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 26

Just what Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers said yesterday before the Council of State Governments on "loafers" is still in dispute. First reports had him referring to "Army and Navy and loafers" as interfering with war production. These were changed later to "Army and Navy loafers."

Mr. Jeffers' secretary today supported the "Army and Navy loafers" version. The official reporter's transcript of his talk, however, had a slightly different version, with the "Army and Navy and these loafers."

Mrs. Mullane Is Sure Glad England Had Eight Henrys

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Staten Island House of Mullane was toasting the Royal English House of Tudor today because the Tudors put Henry the Eighth on the throne, unknown to Mrs. Dennis Mullane, with these results:

Mrs. Mullane was embarrassed on the NBC radio quiz program "Truth or Consequences" last Saturday when she said that five instead of eight Henrys had sat upon the English Throne.

As a "consequence," it was decreed that radio listeners should mail her pennies to buy a war bond for her son, Harold, who is a Marine training at New River, N. C.

At least 40,000 letters had arrived at the Mullane house at West Brighton, Staten Island, by today, many containing bills and coins of higher denominations than pennies.

Mrs. Mullane called in her neighbors to help her open the envelopes, but as soon as they seemed to be making inroads on the piles, another mailman came in groaning with a bagful. Postmaster Bernard Sheeran at nearby St. George said a mailtruck load will be sent to the Mullane's later today.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullane, who duck in and out of the mounds of letters in the parlor, dining room and kitchen, aren't sure where they're going to put more. Police have been detailed to guard the house at night.

"This is the most thrilling thing in my life," said Mrs. Mullane. "I enjoyed opening the letters until I became tired, and now it is beginning to be a burden. There are just too many wonderful people in the world. I haven't the slightest idea how much money I have received and probably won't know for several days."

Ralph Edwards, Master of Ceremonies on the program who put the Henry poser to Mrs. Mullane, said he'd send a staff of clerks to help her out today if her task became too great.

'Information Please' Fight Over Slogan Reaches Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—An affidavit filed in Supreme Court yesterday contended that the repetitious use of an advertising slogan on the "Information Please" radio program resulted in the cancellation of a contract between the producers, Dan Golenpaul Associates, and the sponsors, the American Tobacco Company.

The affidavit, filed by Dan Golenpal, said the contract was cancelled by him on Nov. 25 but that the cancellation will not become effective until after the last broadcast of the program for the American Tobacco Company on Feb. 5.

In seeking a temporary injunction and $100,000 damages against the company, the producers ask for the discontinuance of the new slogan used on the program: "The best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall, yes, the best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall."

Motions on the petition for temporary injunction were before Justice Bernard L. Shientag today. In addition to the American Tobacco Company, the action also names as defendants the National Broadcasting Company and Milton J. Cross and Basil Ruysdael, announcers.

The contract was entered into on Aug. 5, 1940.

Mr. Golenpaul contended in his affidavit that refusal of the American Tobacco Company to discontinue the slogan "Lucky Strike green has gone to war" caused him to cancel the contract.

The affidavit stated that the repetition of both slogans on "Information Please" impairs and destroys the entertainment and educational quality of the broadcast.

Nazi Antitank Ambush Trick Failed Against Montgomery

Continued from Page 1

view must have given little cause for comfort.

Dangerous Nobs

As the second day of the battle for Tripoli drew to a close we were bivouacked on flat gravel wasteland stretching like an ocean in all directions. The circular skyline was studded with little nobs that on approach proved to be either tanks, armored cars, mounted guns or sundry types of soft vehicles. Guns were in firing position and the staccato thumping of 25-pounders alternated with the swish and bang of enemy tank shells that sent black and yellow columns billowing upward.

There were also some Stukas about. Once we had the pleasure of seeing one downed by ack-ack.

All day we advanced cautiously but steadily into new country. Tanks and armored cars were in front and along the flanks with soft vehicles shepherded in the middle. Several times our progress was interrupted as small enemy groups were encountered—groups of dots on the horizon turned out to be unfriendly and opened fire, whereupon Sherman tanks were sent to deal with them. Through field glasses we clearly saw a direct hit on a German antitank gun as its crew were attempting to tow it off.

In the course of the day a truck laden with the crew of an Italian tank abandoned because of engine troubles blundered directly into us and were captured.

The firing exchange was often most intense for a short time, but the enemy, outnumbered and constantly threatened with encirclement, invariably pulled out and the advance continued according to timetable.

Heaviest Resistance

The most serious resistance was encountered on the first day of the new battle when attacking forces first drew enemy fire along approaches to Wadi Zem Zem.

As the Eighth Army crossed the starting line it encountered considerable enemy artillery fire, mostly from 88-millimeter antitank guns strongly placed along the broken ridge, which temporarily checked Allied tanks until artillery fire could be directed on them.

Toward noon a score of enemy tanks appeared, including several Mark 4s. We found the general commanding British armor seated on high ground whence the entire battle was discernible. We saw tanks knocked out and their crews climb out and run back on foot while machine guns chattered at them.

Presently enemy tank gunners observed us and began lobbing antipersonnel shells in our direction. After the first few screamed low over us we hastily retired lest they improve their range.

Toward nightfall as the wind settled the air around was thick with the oily smell of burning tanks. Firing dwindled out as the tanks drew away and in the night we could hear the rumble of German tanks and vehicles pulling out. By morning the area was completely clear of the enemy and we resumed our journey, passing charred remnants of tanks, vehicles and guns and debris of the battle.

Bricker Sees Peril to Democracy In Growing Bureaucracy in U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Criticizing what he said was a "growing bureaucracy in America," Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio declared that "the greatest need in the world today is faith in the processes of representative government."

In a speech prepared for delivery at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, Jan. 23, Governor Bricker said:

"We must renew our faith in the principle of divided governmental powers, . . . in government by the people's representatives who determine legislative policy, . . . in that type of executive administration which does not legislate."

The Governor then said it was the duty of the bar to protect the American way of life while our armed forces are fighting in other lands.

"If we make our federal systems really work," he declared, "if we protect ourselves from arbitrary power in bureaucracy—if we seek the economic and social justice through the orderly processes of representative government, only then shall we keep faith with them (the armed forces)."

And when that is done, Governor Bricker continued, "we shall give men everywhere a new faith to live by. We shall set an example which . . . shall give this nation the moral leadership in the world of nations that is to be."

Earlier in the day, Karl A. McCormick, proctor of the Bar of the Eighth Judicial District, Buffalo, charged that the bar was threatened by government subsidization. Mr. McCormick was unable to attend and his address was read by Clarence R. Runals of Niagara Falls.

He claimed that a great flow of lawyers into federal government posts, growing government control over national economy and an "economic flight" of a great majority of lawyers threatened to bring about subsidization.

Army to Assist Servicemen In Finding New Jobs

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said last night it will be the country's duty and the Army's responsibility to help the men in the armed forces find jobs upon their return to civilian life.

The Army, through the War Department, will help develop a method of reversing the action of Selective Service to give the servicemen employment, Mr. Patterson said in a radiocast address.

"This country has a deep obligation to the men under arms," Mr. Patterson told several hundred Middle West industrialists at a dinner sponsored by Technological Institute of Northwestern University. "We took them out of jobs, and we should restore them to jobs."

Speaking informally and answering questions before making his radiocast talk, Mr. Patterson said in answer to a question, "How long will the war last?"

"I think we are too sanguine if we think it will be over this year; the military might of Germany and Japan is too great to make that more than a hope."

Move Is Started to Co-ordinate Efforts of War Relief Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A move to co-ordinate the efforts of several war relief agencies and formulate a program for the dispatch of immediate relief to the needy children of occupied Europe was under way here today, to be formally announced at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 20, at which former President Hoover will be chief speaker.

Plans presented at the rally will point the way for extension of relief to children of occupied countries now threatened with famine. It will be proposed that through arrangements similar to those now in effect in Greece, protective foods could be supplied to the most needy children in other countries.

The sponsoring committee, including in its membership veterans of European relief work, clergymen, educational and liberal leaders, stressed that the State Department has stated that food sent to Greece under present arrangements is being fairly distributed by the International Red Cross, does not in any way aid the Nazis and has not lessened supplies for Russian or British relief.

It is hoped that through exploration of relief possibilities, plans may be evolved which will meet with the approval of the commission headed by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman as Director of Food Relief and Rehabilitation, and which may supplement his program.

Among sponsors of the meeting are William R. Fogg, Treasurer of the American Friends Service Committee; Perrin C. Galpin of the Committee for Relief in Belgium; Hugh Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium; Miss Anne Morgan; Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia University; Hendrik Willem Van Loon; the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick; Oswald Garrison Villard; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes; Norman Thomas; Raymond S. Richmond, and Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Credit of Billions Voted in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking the House of Commons today for two further votes of credit totaling $7,600,000,000, announced that Great Britain was spending a total of $56,000,000 a day compared with $51,000,000 daily Oct. 20. He estimated the expenditure for the year would be $19,600,000,000. The Commons agreed to both votes of credit.

"Expenditure in North Africa, Libya and other parts of the world now probably has taken the place of rising production at home as the main factor in determining the rate increase in our vote of credit expenditure," he said, and added: "We are now incurring a substantial expenditure by way of reciprocal aid to our Allies."

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day's sales	803,790
1943 volume to date	13,136,532
1942 volume to date	10,357,320

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	43.3	Prev. day	42.9
Month ago	41.1	Year ago	38.0
'42-3 high	43.3	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Acme Stl (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
Adams Ex .45e	39	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog (1)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	32	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	4	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	81	¾	¾	¾	
Alleg pf xw	7	7	6⅞	7	
Allegpf$30ww	27	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	6	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	152	152	152	
Allied M (1e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Allied St .15g	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Alpha PC1½g	5	15½	15	15½	+ ½
Amal L pf½e	1	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 2	1	71	70¾	70¾	— ¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	19	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airl 1½e	27	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅜
Am Bk N .10g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5½	5⅜	5½	
AmBrSh 1.70e	1	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	130	130	+1
Am Cable & R	49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Car (3)	3	78	76¾	78	
Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+ ¾
Am Car & Fdy	13	29¼	28	28	—1
Am C F pf 7	3	70¼	69½	69½	
Am Ch&C (2)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Am Chicle(4a)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
AmC'type .40e	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
AmCSug 2½e	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
AmCS6%pf6	2	98½	98	98	— ½
Am Encau I ⅜	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Am Export (2)	11	51½	25¼	25½	
Am & For Pow	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
AmFP6p1.80e	1	44	44	44	— ½
AmFP72.10e	14	50¼	50	50	— ½
Am & F P 2pf	19	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am-H S S 3	1	34	34	34	— ¾
Am Hide&Lea	2	3	3	3	
Am Home 2.40	7	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	— ½
Am Ice	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Internat'l	12	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Am Invest .70e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Am Locomotive	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7e	5	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
Am M&F .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Am M&Met½e	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	2	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	
Am Rad & St	26	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Am P&L $6pf	40	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5pf	50	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
Am R&S(.30e)	29	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am R M (1e)	41	11⅜	11	11	
Am RMpf4½g	3	8½	58	58½	+ ½
Am Sat R ¾e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Seat 1e	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Am Ship B 3e	1	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am Smelt 2	10	39¾	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
Am S&R pf 7	1	146	146	146	—1
Am Snuff .60g	3	41	40	41	+2
Am Stl F (2)	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ¼
Am Stores 1½g	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove .30g	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Am Sug 1½g	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	97	97	97	
Am S Tob (2e)	2	23½	23½	23½	+1
Am Tel&Tel 9	21	133¾	132¾	133½	+ ¾
Am Tob (3)	7	47¾	47½	47½	+1¼
Am Tob B (3)	42	83¼	47⅞	48½	+ ⅝
Am Tob pf (6)	4	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1
Am Type Fdrs	29	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Visc ½g	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Am Visc pf(5)	1	119	119	119	+ ⅝
Am Water Wks	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8e	2	62⅞	62½	62½	— ⅜
Am Zinc L&S	29	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	32	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
AnaconW 1½e	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Am Del pf 4	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
Armour III	19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	5	53¼	52½	52½	— ½
Arm Ck 1.35e	2	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Assd DG1pf 6	2	77¼	75½	77¼	+2¼
As D G 2 pf 7	1	65	65	65	+1¼
As Inv pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Atchison 1½g	36	49	48¼	48½	— ½
At T&SF pf 5	30	71	70	71	+1¼
Atl Coast (2e)	6	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
AG&WI pf 5e	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Atl Refin .70e	12	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½g	21	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
AtlasPow 3½e	2	57	57	57	+1
Austin N pr A	1	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Avia Cp ¼e	87	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1e	6	12⅛	12	12	
Balt & Ohio	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	2	40	39½	40	
Barber Asphalt	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Barker Br ½e	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
Barker pf 2¾	2	33	33	33	
Barnsdall .60	28	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Beat Cream 1a	4	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Beld-Hem .80	1	10	10	10	
Bell Aircr (2e)	13	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Ben Avia 3¾e	11	5½	5	5⅜	
Benef IL 1¼e	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Ben In pf 2½	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
BestFoods .60	10	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Best Cc 1.60a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Beth Stl (6)	32	59⅜	59¼	59½	+ ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Bliss&L 1½e	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
Blaw-Kno .35e	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Bloom'd .20g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Boeing Air 1e	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Bohn A&Br 3e	3	44	43⅞	44	— ⅛
Bond Str 1.60	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
BordenCol.40e	10	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	9	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
Bo&Prov B (1)	1	97⅛	93¾	93¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	14	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Brklyn U Gas ½e	21	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Bruns-Bal-Sull	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106	106	106	
Budd Mfg	9	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
Budd Wh (1e)	1	78	78	78	— ½
Bullard 2½e	30	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Bulova Wat 2	8	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
Burl pf (2¾)	2	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
Burl pf (2½)	2	57	56½	57	
Burr Add(.60)	5	56¾	56½	56½	
Bush Terminal	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
BushTBpf2¼e	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Butl'k B .60e	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Butte Cop ¾e	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Byers (AM)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Byron Jk 1¼e	1	74	73	74	+2
Calif Pk 1½	7	24¾	24	24¾	+1
Callahan Z-Le	3	¾	11	¾	
Cal & Hecla 1	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Camb Wy 1¼e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Canada Dr .60	10	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Canadian Pac	15	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Carr-Gen .20a	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Carc C&O (5)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
CarpenSti2½e	4	29	28	29	
Case (J I) 7e	6	88	87	88	+1½
Caterpil Tr (2)	3	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
Celanese (2)	20	9⅜	8¾	29⅛	— ⅛
Celanese 5pf 5	1	55½	55½	55½	—1
Celan 7pf (7)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Celotex Cp ¼g	43	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
Cent Ag 1½	15	18	17⅞	18	
Cent Fdy 10g	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Cent RR NJ	5	57⅛	57½	57½	— ⅛
Cen Violet2½g	1	4	4	4	
Cerro de P (4)	4	14⅜	14¼	14	
Cert-teed Proc	18	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	4	39½	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅞
Ches & Ohio3a	13	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ¼
Chi & E III	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Chi&EIA.59g	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Chi Gr West	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf1¼e	1	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
Chi Mail ½e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
Chi Pn T (2)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Chi Rk Is & P	5	½	½	½	
Chi R & P 7pf	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Chickash (1)	5	45	47⅛	45	
Childs Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Chrysler 3½e	20	70	69½	69¾	— ¼
Chry I&F 1.20	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
Chy Invest	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
City Stores	33	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Clark Eq (3)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
Clev Elpf4½g	1	111	111	111	
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	103	103	103	+1
Climax 1.20a	6	41⅜	41½	41½	
Cluett P 2½e	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
Cluett P pf 7	1	148	148	148	—1
Coca-Cola 3a	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	+1¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colgate P ½a	15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
Collins & A	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Collins&Apf 5	1	108	108	103	— ½
Col & South	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
Col&Sou 1 pf	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Col F&I ¼g	2	15⅝	15½	15½	
Col Br A 1½e	2	16¼	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Col G&E .10g	143	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&EpfA 6	7	49⅜	48⅜	49⅝	+1⅝
Col G&E 5pf5	4	46	45½	45¾	+1¼
Comi Credit 3	8	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 3	17	32⅜	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
Colm Solv .60e	31	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Com'ln&Scuth	232	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Com & Sch pf	18	41⅞	40½	41⅞	+1⅛
Conw Ed.35g	32	24¾	24½	24½	
Congol-N (1a)	2	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	16	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Cons Cig 1½e	1	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
ConsC prpf6½	1	94	93¼	93¼	— ¾
Cons Cop .45e	6	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	50	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	96	95	95	—1
Con Film Ind	20	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Consol pf 1e	16	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Oil ⅓	32	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
Container ¼g	14	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½g	14	5	4⅞	5	
Cont Can 1¼e	13	69⅞	69⅜	69½	
Cont Diam .65e	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	15	43¾	40⅞	43¾	+ ½
Cont Mot .55e	95	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
Cont O Del (1)	12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Cont Steel 2e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Cop'weld S .80	1	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	1	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	6	55¼	54¾	54⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf7	1	176½	176½	176½	+ ¼
Coty Inc ¼e	11	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Coty Internat'l	70	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	32	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Crane cv pf 5	2	98¼	98	98¼	+1¼
Cr of Wh ⅜g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Crosley (1⅛e)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Crown C&S½e	10	20¼	15⅝	20¼	+1
Crown Zel 2	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	1	86	85	86	+1
Crucible Stl 2e	13	33⅞	33⅜	33½	— ¼
Crucible pf (5)	2	73¾	73	73	+ ½
Cub-Am S ¾e	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publish	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	1	33½	33½	33½	
Cur ppf1.60e	2	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
Curtiss W (1e)	28	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2e	10	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cutler-H 1¼e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Davison C .60e	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
Decca Rec .60a	10	11¼	11	11	
Deere 1.35e	31	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack&W	14	37⅛	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Det Ed .30g	9	18¼	18¼	18⅛	
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	20	20	20	— ⅜
Diam Mat 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Diam M pf 1½	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Diam T M 1e	7	9	9	9	
Dis C-S h2.22	8	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vort ½e	3	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Dix-Vor A2½	1	39¾	39½	39½	
Doehler D C 2	1	25	25	25	
Dome M h.40g	1	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	11	59¾	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	3	136	135½	135¾	
DresserM 1½e	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
Duplan .90e	2	10	10	10	
du Pont 4½e	17	143½	142	143½	+1½
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¼
East Air Lines	4	32⅜	32½	32½	
East Roll Mill	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	1	152½	152	152½	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	61¼	60	61¼	+ ⅜
El&Mus .06g	58	2¾	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
El Auto 2½e	8	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	4	11¼	11	11¼	
El Pow & Lt	53	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	23	31⅞	30¼	31⅝	+1⅜
El P&L $7 pf	37	34¾	33½	34½	+1
El Stor Bat 2	1	35½	35½	35½	
El Paso G 2.40	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Eng Pub Serv	59	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Eng PS$5pf 5	1	63½	63½	63½	+2¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	¼	¼	
Erie RR (1e)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	28	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Erie RR pf A5	3	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ¾
EurekaVC .10e	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Evans Prod	7	6½	6½	6½	
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Fairb Mor 1a	7	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
Fajardo Sug 2	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Fed L&T 1¾ex	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Fed Min & S 4	4	47⅞	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Fed M T (.40)	6	37⅜	33¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D St .45g	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	11	42¾	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Firest Tr ⅜g	7	47	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Firestone pf 6	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
First NSt 2½	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Flintkote .90e	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Florence 2	2	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	4½	4½	4½	
Follansbee S pf	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
Food Fair St 1	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sug	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Freeport S (2)	9	36⅜	36¼	36½	
Gair Robt 1.40e	1	2	2	2	
Gamewell (3e)	3	21¼	20½	20½	
Gar Wood ¼g	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Am I pf 6	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Gen Bak .15g	24	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cig pf (7)	1	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	+1⅜
Gen Elec 1.40	75	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods.40g	5	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	19	2	2	2	
Gen Mills (4)	1	85	85	85	
Gen Mill5pf5	1	131	131	131	—1
Gen Motors (2)	131	46¾	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅜
Gen O Ad .20e	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen OAd A 3e	3	20	19½	20	+1
Gen Prec (1)	7	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	1	107	107	107	+2
Gen Pub Serv	2	½	½	½	
Gen Real&Ut	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Gen Refr 1.20e	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼g	3	21¼	11	11½	— ⅛
Gen StC pf6e	1	67	66½	67	— ½
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Time (1)	1	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
Gillette (.45e)	15	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Gillette pf (5)	4	64	64	64	+1¼
Gimbel Bros	13	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Glidden .30g	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Goodrich (1e)	3	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
Goodrich pf 5	3	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	
Goodyear pf 5	3	56	56	56	+ ⅜
Goodyr T ½pg	15	27⅛	26⅞	27	
Goth Hos ¼e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	1	82	81	81	+ ½
Graham-Paige	20	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Granby M .60	1	5	5	5	
Grand Union	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Granite C .35e	1	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Grant (1.40a)	3	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Gt N I O ct 2e	12	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gt N Ry pf 2e	25	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	16	141½	140	140½	+ ½
Green HL (2a)	16	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Greyhon Res (2)	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
GrumAirc1½e	4	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	19	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
GulfMobf 2½e	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
Hack pf A 1¾	1	37	36¾	37	+ ½
Harb-W 1½e	3	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Cp A ¾g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	11	1⅜	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
Hercules (1)	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Hercul P 2½e	7	76	75¾	76	+1
Holland F (2)	3	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
Holly Sugar(1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Homestake	27	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
Hou-Her A 2½	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Hou-Her B.80e	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
Household (4)	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Houston Oil	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Howe Snd 3a	2	34¼	34	34	— ½
Hudson & Man	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Hudson&M pf	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
Hudson B (h2)	19	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	61	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Illinois Cent	15	11¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Indian Refin	1	11½	11½	11½	
Ind P&L .30g	21	14¼	13¾	14	
Indus Rayon 2a	4	34¼	34	34	
Inger-Rand (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
Inland St 4½e	2	68	68	68	
Inspir Cop 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Interch 1.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Inter C pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	
Interc'n R 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlake ½e	45	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Int Harvest 2a	23	59½	58¾	59¼	+ ¼
Int Harv pf 7	2	165	164¾	165	+1½
Int Hydro El A	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Int Mer Marine	2	11	10¾	10¾	
Int Min'ls ½e	25	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Int Mining	2	4⅛	4	4	
Int Nick Can 2	51	33	32⅝	33	+

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Ala Power 3½s 72	108	108	108
77	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93½	93¼	93¼
6	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	67½	67½	67½
8	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58¼	57¾	58¼
3	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
39	Am & For P 5s 2030	82½	82	82½
6	Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
2	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108	108⅛
16	Am T&T 3s 56	109	108⅞	109
4	Am Tobacco 3s 62	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Am W W & E 6s 75	99½	99½	99½
5	Ang C Nitra deb 67	59¼	59¼	59¼
15	Ann Arbor 4s 95	68½	68	68
1	Arm Del 4s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13	Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
2	At & SF aj 4s 95 st	96½	96½	96½
30	Atl & Cha AL 4½s 44	103	103	103
5	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
2	Atl & Birm 4s 33	33	33	33
6	A C Line 1st 4s 52	90	89¾	89¾
17	A C Line clt 4s 52	79	78½	78½
40	A C Line 4½s 64	65	64¼	64¼
5	B³₈O 1st mtg 48	64½	64	64
58	B³₈O 95 st A	36¾	36	36
44	B³₈O 95 st C	40	38¾	38¾
12	B³₈O 2000 st D	36½	36	36
42	B³₈O 96 st F	36½	36	36
62	B³₈O cv 60 st	27½	26⅞	27
30	B³₈O 4s 48	62½	62¼	62¼
22	B³₈O PLE & WY 4s 51	54⅜	54	54⅜
11	B³₈O S W 50 st	44½	44⅜	44⅜
12	B³₈O T C 4s 59	49⅞	49½	49½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2	Beech Creek 3½s 51	85	85	85
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104	104¼
38	Boston & Me 4½s 70	44	43¾	44
1	Boston & Me 4s 60	75	75	75
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
25	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	86	86	86
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	100½	100½	100½
2	Buf R³₈P 57 st	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
146	Bur C R³₈No 5s 34	16¾	16¼	16¼
80	Bur C R³₈No 5s 34ct	15¾	15¼	15¾
5	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
5	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	109	109	109
5	Can Nat Rys 5s 69 Jly	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
6	Can Nor 6½s 46	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	Can Pac 5s 44	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Can Pac 5s 54	93	93	93
2	Can Pac 4½s 60	74½	74½	74½
2	Can Pac 4s perp	48½	48½	48½
3	Carthage & Adir 4s 81	103½	103½	103½
4	Celanese 3½s 62	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	37	36	36¼
42	Cen R Un Pac 4s 48	8	8	8
1	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	71½	71	71½
6	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
1	Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	73	73	73
11	Cen New Eng 4s 61	60	59	59
27	Cen Pac 5s 60	90½	90	90
60	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
6	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	28¼	24	24
71	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	22¼	22¼	22¼
75	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23	22¼	22¼
16	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	95½	95½	95½
7	Certain-td 5½s 48	105	104¾	1905
8	C&O 3½s 90 ID	18⅞	18½	18¾
76	Chi & Alton 3s 49	77¼	76⅞	76⅞
8	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	70½	70	70⅛
39	CB&Q 4½s 77	88	87½	87⅝
27	CB&Q gen 4s 58	99	99	99
5	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	97	97
21	Chi & E Ill incm 97	35¼	35	35
6	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	40¾	40¾	40¾
11	ChiGtWest 4s 88	71¾	70½	70½
12	Chi I & L 2s 85 66	8	7¾	7¾
3	Chi I & L 6s 47	34½	34½	34½
3	Chi I & L 5s 47	32	32	32
2	Chi I & L 5s 66	8	7⅞	7⅞
4	Chi I & L 4s 47	30½	30½	30½
200	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
304	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5½	5¼	5¼
44	CM&SP 4½s 89F	46¼	46¼	46¼
22	CM&SP 4½s 89C	46	46	46
46	CM&SP 4½s 89E	46	45½	45½
16	CM&SP gen 4s 89	45⅝	45¼	45¼
62	Chi&NW 6½s 36	42¼	41¾	41¾
4	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25	24¾	24¾
27	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37½	36¾	36¾
10	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	36¾	36¾	36¾
235	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅞	4½	4½
8	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	24	24
24	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	24⅜	24	24
5	Chi & NW 4s 87	36	36	36
75	Chi & NW 3½s 87	34¾	34½	34½
3	Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg	33¼	32¾	32¾
144	CRI & P 4½s 52A	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
400	CRI & P rfg 4½s 60	6½	5¾	6¼
76	CRI & P 4s 88	37⅞	36⅞	36½
10	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	34	34	34
1	CRI & P 4s 88 ct	35	35	35
231	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21¾	21	21
1	CSL & NO 5s 51 reg	70½	70½	70½
1	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	66½	66½	66½
15	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
5	Childs Co 5s 43	52½	52½	52½
13	Choc Okla & G 5s 52	31⅞	31½	32
31	CCC&StL 4½s 77	51	50½	50⅝
4	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48½	48⅛	48⅛
12	ClevUn Term 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
7	Clev Un Term 5s 73	68¼	68¼	68¼
26	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63⅞	63½	63⅜
1	Col F&I 5s 70	85	85	85
22	Col & So 4½s 80	27¼	26¾	26¾
7	Columbia G 5s 52 May	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8	Columbia G 5s 1961	91¼	91	91
17	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	ComlMack inc 69ww	59¼	59	59¼
5	Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	110	110	110
10	Conn & Pass R 4s 43	100½	100½	100½
3	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1	Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
18	Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
3	Consol n Coal 5s 60	93	93	93
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	95	95	95
2	Cuba RR 6s 46 Rce	27	26⅜	27
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	979½
35	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57¾	57⅛	57¾
7	Del P & L 4½s 69	108½	108½	108½
7	D & R G 4½s 36	24⅛	24	24
140	D & R G 4s 36	24⅜	23⅝	24
53	D & R G West 5s 55	5	4¾	4¾
19	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	4½	4⅛	4⅛
34	D & R G West 5s 78	20B	20¼	20¼
10	D Moin & Ft D 4s 35ct	8½	8½	8½
5	Det T Tun 4½s 61	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
51	El Paso & SW 5s 65	71½	70¾	71½
23	Erie 4½s 2015	57½	57	57
2	Erie 4s 95	95⅜	95	95
2	Firestone T&R 3s 61	101	101	101
5	Fla E Cst 5s 74	25¼	25	25
14	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¼	98	98
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Gt Nor 5s 73	96	95	95
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Gt Nor 4s 46G	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	Gt Nor 4s 46H	99½	99⅜	99½
2	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58	58	58
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
20	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43	43	43
50	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞
21	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24¼	23⅞	23⅞
5	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Ill Cen 3½s 52	45¾	45¼	45¼
6	Ill Cen 4s 51	53¼	53	53
6	Ill Cen 4s 53	51⅜	51	51
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50⅞	50	50
49	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44	44
1	Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
44	ICC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	49¾	49¾
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
1	Indpls&Lou 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
5	Island Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
70	Int Gr Nor a 6s 52	30⅞	30	30
38	Int Gr Nor 1st 6s 52	29	29	29
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	45½	45	45⅛
61	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	105½	105¼	105¼
3	Int Paper 6s 55	92	92	92
1	Int Rys C Am 5s 72	67½	67½	67½
90	Int T&T 5s 55	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
4	Int T&T 5s 55	21⅝	21¼	21½
12	Ia Cen rfg 4s 51	49⅞	49¼	49¼
11	James F&Clea 4s 59	70⅞	69¾	70¼
77	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	69½	69½	69½
5	KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	73½	73	73
28	KC South 5s 50	65	64½	65
30	KC South 3s 50	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	KC Term 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Koppers Co 3½s 61	102	102	102
10	Kresge Found 3s 50	88¾	88¼	88¾
28	Lac Gas 5½s 53	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	100	100	100
3	Lac Gas 5s 45	82	82	82
5	Leh&N E 4s 65A	95½	95½	95½
12	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	81	80¼	81
10	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
8	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46¾	46⅜	46⅝
9	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59½	59	59
16	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	39½	39½
2	Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	37¾	37¾	37¾
46	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅛	35½	35½
26	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅜	33¾	33¾
5	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99	99¼
19	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	83	83½
2	Lou & N 5s 2003B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Lou & N 4½s 2003	97	96⅞	97
3	Louis & N 3½s 50A	104½	104	104
1	Lou & N So Jt M 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
20	L&N 3s 80 St L	82	82	82
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	47¾	47½	47⅝
55	Mich Cen 4½s 79	61¾	61¼	61¾
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
38	Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	31	30½	30½
48	M&St L 4s 49	4	3⅞	4
2	MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	MSP&SS Marie 5s 38	17⅞	17½	17⅝
37	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17¾	17½	17½
33	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	43⅜	43¼	43¼
46	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22¼	22	22⅛
27	M-K-T 4½s 78	38	37¾	37¾
52	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¾	44½	44½
12	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	36½	36⅛	36⅛
269	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8⅜	8¼	8¼
17	Mo Pac 5s 65A	41½	40¾	40¾
107	Mo Pac 5s 77F	41¾	40⅞	40⅞
97	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41⅝	40¾	40⅞
57	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41¾	40½	40⅝
90	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41⅝	40¾	40¾
144	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14¾	13⅞	14¼
29	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	96½	96½	96½
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	MonongahelaRy3¼s66	103½	103½	103½
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38½
8	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
8	Mor & Essex 3½s32000	40½	40	40
29	NashCha&StL 4s 78	71	70¾	70¾
2	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
29	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	54⅞	55
113	NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞
39	NYC cn 4s 98	53⅞	53¼	53¼
44	NYC 3½s 98	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
76	NYC cv 3¼s 52	72¼	71¾	71¾
24	NYC&HR 3½s 97	80⅞	80	80⅞
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55	55	55
7	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52	51⅞	51⅞
5	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79¼	79¼	79¼
42	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅝	67	67⅛
15	N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	102	102
2	NY Dock cv 5s 47	86	86	86
10	NY Edis 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
27	NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	64¼	63¾	64¼
33	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40	39½	39½
18	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53	52½	52½
16	NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37¾	38
5	NYNH&H 4s 47	35	35	35
5	NYNH&H 4s 55	35	35	35
16	NYNH&H 4s 56	35	35	35
26	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	8¾	8½	8⅝
3	NY Steam 3½s 83	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
16	NY WBost 4½s 46	9¾	9⅜	9⅝
1	NL&O Pow 55s 55A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Niagara Sh cv1½s 50	103	103	103
26	Norf&Sou cv5s2014	32⅝	32¼	32¼
7	Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74⅜	74⅜
5	Norf & W 4s 96	126¼	126	126
2	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
47	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	67⅝	67⅝
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	58	58
33	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54½	54	54
59	Nor Pac 4s 97	78½	78	78½
5	Nor Pac 5s '97 reg	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44
6	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8	Ohio Ed 4s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	Pac G&E 3s 71	103½	103½	103½
1	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
8	Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 81B	105	105	105
10	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	104¼	104⅛	104¼
40	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103	102¼	103
2	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17	Pen RR gen 5s 68	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
12	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104¼
21	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92	91¾	91¾
10	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98¾	98⅜	98¾
17	Pen RR 4½s 84 E	98⅛	98	98⅛
20	Pen RR 4s 48 st	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
2	Pen RR 3¾s 70	92	91¾	91¾
5	Pen RR 3½s 52	92½	92⅛	92½
29	Peoria & East 4s 60	48½	48	48½
19	Pere Marq 5s 56	78¼	77⅝	77⅝
59	Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60	60½
16	Pere Marq 4s 56	70	69⅞	69⅞
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3	Phila Co 4¼s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
17	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
14	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	22¾	22¼	22¾
2	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105½	105½	105½
2	PCC & St L 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
2	Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	56	56	56
1	Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	55½	55½	55½
9	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
10	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
5	Pub Svc E&G 3s 72	106½	106½	106½
17	Readg 4½s 97 A	80¼	79⅞	80¼
4	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	91½	91½	91½
1	Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
10	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	65	64¾	64¾
33	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31	30½	30¾
10	RI Ark & La 4½s 34	24½	24½	24½
20	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
12	Rutland Can 4s 49	10	10	10
18	Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	100¼	100	100¼
11	St.LIM&S 4s R&G 33	82⅜	82½	82¼
60	St LSF 5s 50 B	23¾	22¾	22¾
23	St LSF 5½s 50 ct	23	23	23
276	St LSF 4½s 78	24	23¼	23¼
78	St LSF 4s 50 A	21½	21¼	21¼
5	St LSF 4s 50A ct	21	21	21
36	St LSW rfg 5s 90	31½	30¼	30¾
3	St LSW 1st 4s 89	90½	90½	90½
10	St LSW 2nd 4s 89	72	72	72
168	StP&KC StL4½s41	21	20¼	20¼
7	StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	7	7	7
88	Seab A L cn 6s 45	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
4	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15½	15½	15½
31	Sea L Ex 4s 50 st	33	32½	32½
30	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
1	Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Shell Un 2¾s 41	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Shell Un 2½s 54	99	99	99
10	So Belli T&T 3s 79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20	So Bell Tel 2½s 85	57	56⅝	56⅝
68	Sou Pac 4½s 81	55	54¼	54¼
46	So Pac 4½s 69	56	55⅝	55⅞
113	So Pac rfg 4s 55	80⅜	79	79
50	So Pac clt 4s 49	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
44	So Pac 4s 48	96	95¾	95¾
89	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅞	57⅝	57¾
1	So Pac SFter 4s 50	89½	89½	89½
7	South Ry 6½s 56	94⅞	94⅜	94½
1	South Ry gen 6s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	South Ry cn 5s 94	95	95	95
36	South Ry gen 4s 56	72	71¼	71⅜
10	So Ry 4s St L 51	92	92	92
2	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105¼	105¼
13	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6	Superior Oil 3½s 56	105¼	104⅞	105¼
7	Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106	106¼
23	Tex & Pac 5s 7B	70½	70	70
20	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70⅛	70⅛
15	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70⅝	70	70¼
42	Third Ave 5s 60	26½	26	26⅜
16	Third Ave 4s 60	55	65¾	66
1	Tol&Oh Cen 3½s 60	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
31	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109	109¼
2	Un Pac 3½s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99
10	Un Pac 3½s 70	99⅜	99¼	99¼
3	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96¼	96	96
29	Unit Drug 5s 53	99¼	99	99
30	Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅜	98⅜	98⅞
2	Va Elec & Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
21	Va & SW cn 5s 58	75	75	75
18	Wabash 4½s 91	36¼	36	36
43	Wabash 4s 81	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
8	Wabash 4s 71	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1	Walworth 4s 55	99½	92½	92½
13	Warner Bros 6s 48	103	103	103
1	Warren Ry 3½s 2000	33	33	33
3	West Pen P 5s 63E	108	108	108
7	West Shore 4s 2361	47	46¾	47
12	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44½	44	44½
3	Wesch Lt 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
12	Westn Md 4s 52	99	99	99
31	Westn Md 4½s 52	92½	92	92
30	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
15	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	39½	39¼	39¼
26	Western Un 5s 51	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
47	Western Un 5s 60	86	85¾	86
9	Western Un 4½s 50	91	90½	91
5	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90¾	90¼	90¾
6	Wilson & Co 4s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Winston Sal 4s 60	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
5	Wis Cen 4s 49	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16½	16⅝
1	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
17	Young-S&T 3¼s 60	98⅜	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s 45 A	16	16	16
1	Antwerp 5s 58	50	50	50
5	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
8	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80⅛	80	80
6	Argentine 4½s 71	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
4	Brazil 6½s 26-57	38	38	38
20	Buen A 4½s 77	71⅞	71¾	71¾
8	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	71¾	71⅝	71¾
1	Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜
3	Canada 5s 52	100 17-32	100	17-32
2	Canada 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Canada 3s 64	100	100	100
7	Canada 3s 67	100	100	100
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Chile MtBk6½s57asd	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
9	Chile Mtg Bk6s61asd	20¾	20¼	20¼
4	Chile MtgBk6s62asd	21	20⅞	21
7	Chile 7s 42 asd	22	22	22
2	Chile 6s 60 asd	22	21¾	21¾
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	22	21⅝	21⅝
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	22	22	22
2	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	Colomb 3s 70	40½	40½	40½
20	Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
9	Denmark 6s 42	56⅜	56½	56⅛
1	Denmark 5½s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
5	Denmark 5½s 62	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5	Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	75	75	75
7	Dom 5½s 42	74½	74½	74½

Bruins and Detroit Face Off at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The team considered most dangerous to the hopes of the Boston Bruins for the National Hockey League championship comes to the Garden tonight in the uniform of the Red Wings of Detroit, currently second behind the Bruins in the league standing.

The Wings come here in their hottest streak of the campaign and determined to further cut the lead of the Bruins, a lead which has dwindled from a full seven to a mere three points in the past week. Should they win tonight, the Red Wings will move to within one half a game of the Bruins, who next are slated for an engagement with the strong Toronto Maple Leafs on Toronto ice next Saturday.

Detroit Streak

Detroit is undefeated in its last five games, its best showing by far of the season. Bruins, on the other hand, are in a slight slump, having dropped their last two starts to Detroit and Chicago, after having spurted with five victories in a row.

Despite the strong challenge of the Wings, however, the Bruins will have many factors in their favor when they take the ice this evening. In the first place, they expect to be strengthened by the return of Don Gallinger, young center on the Sprout Line who was left home from the western trip because of illness, and his resumption of his place between Jack Schmidt and Bep Guidolin should increase their effectiveness.

Then, too, the Bruins have a record to maintain, for the Wings have not won on Boston ice in regular season play since Dec. 7, 1937. They did win here in the Stanley Cup play-offs last March, but that was after the league season had closed. And in goal the Bruins still have Frankie Brimsek, who has limited Detroit to fewer goals than he has any other team. Wings have only put 15 past Brimmie this season to 21 by Canadiens, 24 by Chicago, 27 by Toronto, and 29 by Rangers.

Brimsek Sensational

In Detroit last Thursday Frankie was sensational as the Bruins lost 3-2. He made 39 saves while Johnny Mowers, his rival, was called upon to make only nine. Mowers, incidentally, has practically an unbeatable lead for the Vezina Trophy, with a lead of 24 goals over Turk Broda of Toronto, his nearest competitor, and a lead of 43 over Brimsek.

This will be the eighth meeting of the season between the two teams, with the Bruins having an advantage of three wins against two defeats. Two tilts were tied.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	11	6	40	126	116
Detroit	14	8	9	37	103	73
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	11	10	9	31	95	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	20	5	19	101	158

Over the Blue Line

Detroit has yet to win more than two games in a row this season . . . They can do it tonight, though, if the Bruins should slip . . . Wings have lost only two of their last 12 contests, in which they won six and tied four . . . Manager Jack Adams is slated to bring Newcomers Bill Jennings and Les Douglas in place of Connie Brown and Joe Carveth.

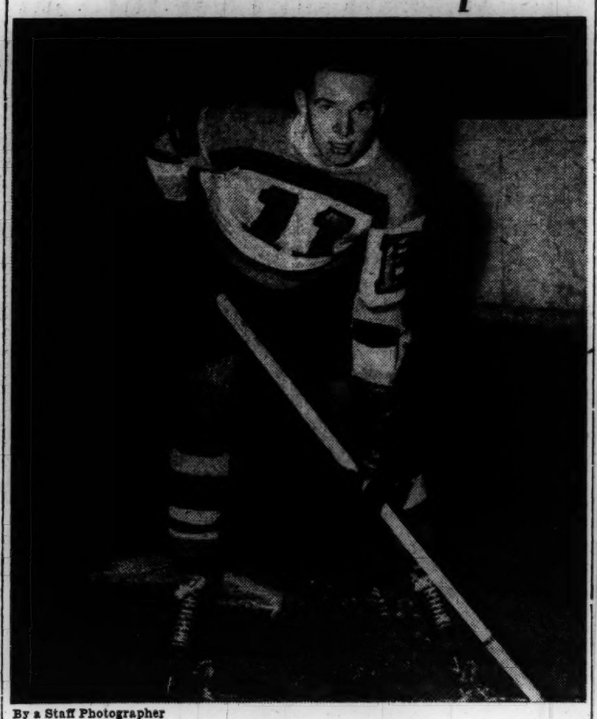
* * *

New York Rangers have not won a game in 11 starts, their worst stretch of hockey since they joined the N. H. L. . . . Their previous low was a string of eight games without winning in the 1929-30 season . . . Then they tied five and lost three in a row . . . Now they have tied three and lost eight . . . Big Dit Clapper will not dress tonight . . . He will help Art Ross run the team from the bench.

* * *

This season's play-off procedure, to begin either March 20 or 21, was decided at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Toronto yesterday . . . The first and third clubs, and the second and fourth will meet in best-of-seven series, with the winners to meet in a best-of-seven final for the Stanley Cup . . . Teams finishing fifth and sixth in the regular season will be out of the play-offs.

Returns to Line-Up



By a Staff Photographer

Don Gallinger, Bruins

After missing last week's road trip to Detroit and Chicago, young Don Gallinger is slated to return to action with his linemates, Bep Guidolin and Jack Schmidt, on the Sprout Line tonight. Bruins play Detroit at the Garden, with the face-off at 8:15 p. m.

Courses Accessible To All Patriotic Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two recent references by Boston sports columnists to golf clubs and their "inaccessibility" must have caused a snicker among golfers who get around and have more than a passing knowledge of the location of various courses with relation to transportation services other than the private automobile. One columnist had this line:

"Golf fans would be in a pickle (referring to pleasure driving as out) because all the good courses are in inaccessible spots."

Another columnist had this comment:

"Of course all the golf clubs, barring a few, will be tucked away in camphor for the duration. The topographical nature of golf courses, in the first place, made it expedient, in fact essential, to install them in the bonny wildwood. Here and there are clubs that probably will be in there pitching. Oakley, a private course, is very handy to transportation service. . . . In the public links group Franklin Park is a push-over. The trolley parks you almost on the first tee. Commonwealth (private) is five minutes walking time from the Lake Street car depot. George Wright (public) is likewise handy."

Keep Going

What this columnist probably didn't take into account, in his "bonny wildwood" theory, was that a great many of the golf courses were established before the days of the automobile, or when that handy transportation vehicle was in its infancy, so that one of the first thoughts of club sponsors was to get a location fairly handy to a railroad station or street car line.

He mentions four courses that are well enough serviced by public transportation mediums to keep going. Too bad, when he wrote about Commonwealth, that he did not transfer to a bus line and keep going on Commonwealth Avenue until he got abreast of the Brae-Burn Country Club, to discover a walk of approximately 200 yards from the bus line to the first tee. He could take a bus from Newton Corner that passes the entrance of the Charles River Country Club; a bus line from Cleveland Circle that passes one entrance to The Country Club and only a short distance from the other entrance; he could take a bus line that passes the Granite Avenue entrance to the Wollaston Golf Club and no great distance from Furnace Brook; he could take the bus line between Salem and Beverly and get off almost on the Tedesco course; he could find plenty of busses to the United Shoe course, a bus line that passes the front door of the Winchester Country Club, a bus line that runs alongside of the Ould Newbury course, a bus line to Norumbega Park, not a long walk to Pine Brook Valley.

Woodland Station

If the golfer hooked a second shot to the second hole of the Woodland Golf Club he might hit the Woodland railroad station. He would find the Riverside railroad station practically on the Riverside state public course and a bus line would take him to the entrance of the State's other Ponkapoag course in Canton. He would find that the Hamilton and Wenham station of the B. & M. is no Marathon to the Myopia Hunt Club, a walk that a majority of the contestants made in the national open championships of 1898, 1901, 1905 and 1908, and a walk this writer has taken many times in days gone by.

The golfer would find a bus line running right past the Framingham Country Club and a railroad station no distance at all from the South Shore Country Club. There is a line that runs a few hundred yards from the Weston Golf Club, and the Kendall Green railroad station is almost on the Trapello course. A bus line passes the Norfolk Golf Club and the same line runs past the Needham course. A bus line from Stoneham to Reading passes close to the Bear Hill Golf Club. A bus line passes the Albemarle Club. One of the Cape Cod bus lines most surely pass right by the Plymouth Country Club.

But why go any further? Golf will not suffer from pleasure-car restrictions unless the golfers have grown so soft that they won't play unless carried to the door of the clubhouse or locker building.

Plastic Ball Science's Gift to Nation's Golfer

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Science is preparing a plastic ball for the rubber-starved golfer. The newly developed pellet already has been put through exhaustive laboratory and field tests and has proven itself 90 per cent as efficient as the present rubber, core-wound ball.

And there's nothing in the rule book which prohibits the new ball's use except the law of supply. It probably won't be manufactured for general distribution until after the war.

Joseph Dey, executive secretary of the United States Golf Association, said today that a ball was legal on the golf course as long as it didn't exceed 1.62 ounces in weight, 1.68 inches in diameter and didn't travel faster than 250 feet a second when tested on the U. S. G. A. machine.

Made of Feathers

Nowhere in the rule book is the ball's composition outlined or defined. After all, the early golf balls were made of packed feathers.

"The U. S. G. A. thought of naming the component parts of the ball five or six years ago, but then someone suggested that we hadn't reached the ultimate in ball cnstruction and we decided against it. I think golf is unique in that the ball's construction, contents and methods of manufacture are not in the rule book," Dey added.

Possibilities of the new pellet were discovered when a chemist made up some of the plastic and molded it into balls "just for the fun of it."

Tried by Pros

Some of them were sent to golf professionals, including Horton Smith. The pros posted their usual low scores, but comment on the explosive noise made when the ball was struck and the "sting" felt in the hands when an off-line shot was hit. The two complaints virtually have been eliminated in the newer models.

Manufacturers feel that if the plastic ball proves popular it can be sold for as little as 15 cents.

The scientists, however, haven't yet found a substitute for the rubber used in the tape by which putts at the nineteenth hole are measured.

Hub Notes

College Sports Hit

College athletes received a staggering blow yesterday with the news that all Army Reserves will be called up for service at the end of their current semesters. This probably means the end of intercollegiate football, baseball, basketball and all other major varsity sports for the duration, leaving only intramural and informal athletics for the students left in school. It also makes one wonder what sport writers will find to pick apart on their typewriters.

* * *

Frnk Dixon's triumph in the Metropolitan A. A. U. three-mile the other night proves that the sensational New York University youngster has the necessary comeback qualities of a champion. It was in the Metropolitan senior championships that Frankie fell victim to the veteran Jim Rafferty's cagy pacing over the mile route. Dixon will be seen in the Hub as a headline performer in the annual B. A. A. show next month.

* * *

Out to repeat his 1942 victories in the 45-yard dash and 300-yard run, Ralph King of Rindge Tech will be a headline performer at the 16th annual Northeastern Interscholastics this coming Saturday afternoon. Three hundred and nine competitors, representing 31 high schools, have also sent in their entries, according to Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern athletic director. Malden and Worcester Commerce, two of last year's highest scoring teams, have failed to report, however. The meet will be held for the second time at Northeastern, as there is no meet scheduled for the Boston Garden Saturday night and as the track, therefore, will not be set up.

* * *

Briefs . . . Ice Follies, as popular and colorful as ever, arrives at the Garden Feb. 10 . . . Dartmouth won a 6-to-5 victory over Boston College on Hanover ice last night. Although the Eagles put up a good offensive, they weren't quite fast enough to keep the Indians from taking their 25th straight victory in the last two years. . . . Robert C. Gamache, one-time football captain and trackman of Mass. State, is now an aviation cadet at Ellington Field, Texas. Gamache is undergoing preflight bombardier training.

* * *

Captain Nick Del Ninno will not be with his Tufts basketball team when they play Boston University next Saturday. Because he is entering the service soon, Nick decided not to enter the new semester which starts this week . . . Providence will have its basketball co-captain, Chet Zabek, playing for the last time tonight in the game against Rhode Island. The right forward reports at Notre Dame's Midshipmen's school on Feb. 1 . . . In the Boston Conference hockey game at the Garden yesterday, English High defeated Memorial, 7 to 1 . . . Public Latin heads the quadrangular track meet by 10 points.

Carr Supplants Bruins' Cowley As Head Scorer

By the Associated Press

Lorne Carr of Toronto Maple Leafs, who scored two goals and assisted in three others during the past week, today took over the individual scoring lead in the National Hockey League, supplanting Boston's Bill Cowley.

Carr, who started the week four points behind Cowley, now has 46 points on 23 goals and 23 points, which puts him one point ahead of the veteran Bruins' play-maker, whose total of 45 is made up of 12 goals and 33 assists.

Three points behind Cowley and one ahead of Lynn Patrick of the Rangers is another Toronto player, Billy Taylor. Taylor also trails Cowley in the play-making department, 33-29.

Carr and his teammate, Syl Apps, with 23 nettings each, are tops in this branch of the scoring. Buzz Boll of Boston and Red Hamill of Chicago are next with 21.

Reg Hamilton of the Maple Leafs is pressing Detroit's Jimmy Orlando for the lead as No. 1 bad man of the circuit. Hamilton has served more minutes in majors and minors but Orlando has two 10-minute misconducts and one match penalty in addition to his other penalties.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Carr, Toronto	23	23	46
Cowley, Boston	12	33	45
Taylor, Toronto	13	29	42
Patrick, New York	14	27	41
Apps, Toronto	23	17	40
Blake, Montreal	16	22	38
M. Bentley, Chicago	15	22	37
Boll, Boston	21	15	36
G. Stewart, Toronto	19	17	36
D. Bentley, Chicago	18	18	36

Pitt Holds Out Hand of Welcome To Shaughnessy

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Pniversity of Pittsburgh, once mighty gridiron Panthers, welcomed today a new coach, Clark D. Shaughnessy, and his famed "T" formation.

The Pitts hadn't had such beatings as last season since they started to play football in 1904, not only that but earlier, they had sent four teams to the Rose Bowl—more than any other eastern college—and even had one of their aggregations turn down a trip to the West coast in 1937.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Irvin Makes a Forecast

When Dick Irvin, coach of Montreal Canadiens, was last in Boston, he declared that the team winning six or seven games on the road would in all likelihood be the National Hockey League champion for the 1942-43 season.

That prognostication would appear to narrow the race down to a battle between two clubs, Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings, with the Motor City entry standing a slightly better chance.

Both Boston and Detroit have won five games on the road, and the Wings have 10 more games away in which to try for a couple more victories while the Bruins are scheduled for only seven more on foreign ice. To date the Detroiters have compiled the best road record of any club in the league, for they have tied four games which with their five wins give them 14 points. Bruins, with five wins and three ties, have 13 points.

Figures

The following sets of figures may prove interesting to the statistically inclined, for they show what has happened at home and abroad for each of the six N. H. L. clubs, and from them certain conclusions may be reached.

At Home

	P	W	L	T	Pts.	P.C.
(1) Bruins	16	12	1	3	27	.844
(3) Toronto	16	13	2	1	27	.844
(4) Chicago	16	11	2	4	24	.750
(2) Detroit	16	9	2	5	23	.719
(5) Montreal	16	8	3	5	21	.658
(6) New York	14	4	9	2	10	.357

Away

(2) Detroit	14	5	6	4	14	.467
(1) Boston	18	5	10	3	13	.361
(3) Toronto	15	3	9	3	9	.300
(4) Chicago	14	1	8	5	7	.250
(6) New York	18	3	11	3	9	.250
(5) Montreal	16	2	12	2	6	.188

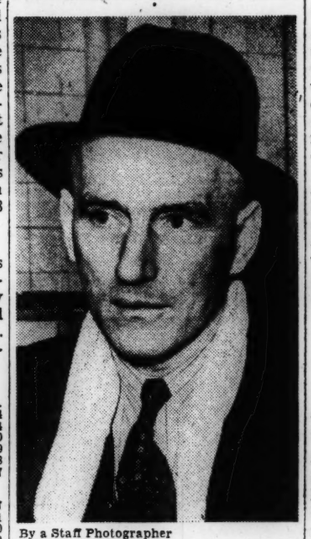
(Figures at the left in both tables indicate position of team in regular standing.)

The percentage figures are obtained by dividing the number of points earned by the total number which could have been earned. In all they do not create any radical change in the regular standing, but their implications are worthy of note.

Best at Home

The Bruins and Toronto have played the best hockey at home, while the Wings have been best on the road, which could be an indication of how the championship wind will blow if Coach Irvin is right. Bruins have lost only one game at home, while Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago have lost two each. Rangers have surprised, dropping nine games in Madison Square Garden.

Only the Bruins have been able to win as many as three games from one opponent in the other fellow's backyard, and they have done it against New York Rangers. In fact, the Rangers have been a cousin to every team except Chicago, for Toronto, Detroit, and Montreal have all won twice on Ranger ice. Only Chicago, which has won just one game away at Toronto, has yet to win at the New York Garden.



By a Staff Photographer

Dick Irvin

In pro baseball it is an axiom that in order to become champion, a team must play .500 ball or better on the road. A year ago Rangers won the championship and their road record showed them playing .604 hockey. Toronto, second, played for .437 away, while the Bruins—despite an average of .771 at home—did only .396 on foreign ice and came in third.

It appears incongruous in light of the above paragraph for the Bruins to be leading the league standing and yet be playing only .361 hockey away from home. But it must be remembered that this is a season for the home team, and that is why Dick Irvin said that the team winning six or seven games on the road would probably take the championship. The tables would seem to bear him out

Dutton to Act

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Manager of the disbanded Brooklyn Americans, today took up the duties as Acting President of the National Hockey League, in the temporary absence of Frank Calder of Montreal, President since the league was founded in 1917.

Kilrea Retains His Leadership In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—For the seventh successive week, Walter Kilrea of Hershey has demonstrated his individual scoring leadership in the American Hockey League, coming up with a 61-point total, three more than his nearest rival, and four better than last week.

The league ace had a total of 21 goal points, which, while no better than the previous week, were augmented by 40 points for assists—a jump of four.

Ab De Marco of Providence, who has dogged Kilrea for three weeks, was credited with 58 points, five greater than during the previous week. He got two goals and three assists during the week just past.

Les Cunningham of Cleveland, who held third place in tie, fell to No. 5 with 47 and was succeeded by Harry Frost of Hershey with 48, tying Normie Mann of Pittsburgh, who held to his fourth place.

The league "bad man" is Buck Jones of Providence with 79 minutes in the penalty box

The leading scorers:

Player Club	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	21	40	61
De Marco, Providence	23	35	58
Frost, Hershey	22	26	48
Mann, Pittsburgh	17	31	48
Cunningham, Cleveland	16	31	47
Toupin, Providence	15	31	46
Trudel, Washington	19	27	46
Brown, Indianapolis	20	25	45
Summerhill, Buffalo	21	23	44
Aubuchon, Providence	22	21	43

Philadelphia A's Have Lost 20 Men To Armed Forces

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox, who have proudly held the No. 1 spot in the American League service list with 19 players in the armed forces, have had to surrender that position to the Philadelphia Athletics.

A revised service list today showed the Athletics with 20 men working under Uncle Sam's colors. The Sox, however, have the honor of being the only American League club with a player in the marines—Lt. Ted Lyons, veteran pitcher.

Of the grand total of 124 in service, 64 are in the Army, 55 in the Canadian air forces and two are uncertified.

Sports Roundup in Brief

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The three New York baseball clubs, which can quarrel over nothing at times, agree that they won't let any of their players train by themselves in warmer climates after the northern camps open . . . "You know a ball player's idea of training," snorts Secretary Eddie Brannick of the Giants. "They work out a few minutes then go play a round of golf." . . . "We're going to urge them all to do some road work before they report," adds Ed Barrow of the Yanks. "We always do." . . . The Dodgers' Branch Rickey says he'd like to get five or six players together for preliminary work about March 1 so he could be sure how their conditioning is coming along.

* * *

Babe Ruth's idea that northern training will "ruin" players and that the pitchers will only be good for a few innings at the start brought a series of snorts along the baseball beat . . . "What did he ever know about training?" was the general reaction . . . And you gotta admit the Babe never took his spring work too seriously . . . Dixie Walker, for one, figures that players who live in the North all winter will be a lot better off for staying there to train instead of moving to a warmer climate and back again . . . And folks who follow the local semi-pro clubs point out that the Bushwicks, one of the fastest teams, never go South and begin playing early in March without any casualties . . . Their pitchers work only three-inning stretches then, but they show mid-season stuff.

Cage Triple-Header On Garden Schedule

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—It'll be a basketball triple-header instead of a double header at Madison Square Garden Thursday night.

Ned Irish, President of the big sports arena, announced that St. John's, high ranking Metropolitan team, and Camp Upton, its ranks studded with ex-college stars, would meet in the opening game, starting at 7 p. m. The second game will bring together Lasalle of Philadelphia and St. Francis of Brooklyn with Long Island University and West Texas State winding up the four and one-half hours of competition.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

European Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate Mrs Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

LONDON — PEMBROKE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, S. E. 3, BLACKHEATH—One of the few suburbs retaining its old-world aspect—HEATHVIEW HOTEL. Unique position overlooking Heath, 24 bedrooms, H. and C. running water, gas fires, telephone. Hotel service. Garages adjoining. Extensive garden. Terms from 2½ gns. Apply Prop. Mrs. B. H. BLISS.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements, central heating; h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food. Moderate terms. Mr. and Mrs. Hale.

England

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MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 2588
Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

T. MURGATROYD & SON
Shoe Specialist
49, 51, Redbank Road, Bispham, Blackpool
Agent for Sir Herbert Barker, Queen, Start Rite, Jager, K, Norvic, Lotus & Delta.
Telephone 51382

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO • RECORDS
MUSIC • TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road
Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DERBY

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

HARROGATE

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

Crossword Quiz Answers

			P	E	N	G	U	I	N					
			P	O	L	O		M	O	A	B			
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		F	A	C	T		H	O	S	E				
			M	E	S	H	A	C	H					

ENGLAND

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
FOR FASHIONS, FURNITURE, FABRICS
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

DANIELS
High Class
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, FLOWERS, Etc.
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALITY
Terms—Cash. Orders promptly attended to.
16A, Albert Road, LEVENSHULME Manchester

THE "MUSIC" SHOP
Gramophone Records and Sheet Music
WYKES
47, Moston Lane, Blackley, Manchester
Tel. COL. 2165
Mail orders filled.

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
Established 1832
86, Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

The Quality IS RIGHT
The Selection Is Still Excellent
You Cannot Help Being Satisfied
JOHN MOSES
OF GRAINGER ST. Telephone 20674

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
REGIMENTAL BROOCHES
Limited Stocks of Silver and E. P. N. S. Goods still available
Watchmaker to the Admiralty

NOTTINGHAM

"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
For All Electrical and Radio Goods
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

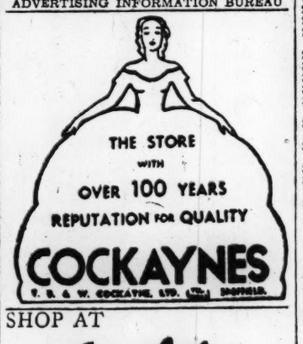
ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

CLEGG and ROLLINS LTD.
21, Drake Street, Rochdale Tel. 2779
DAY & EVENING GOWNS
MILLINERY

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
61, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2828
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

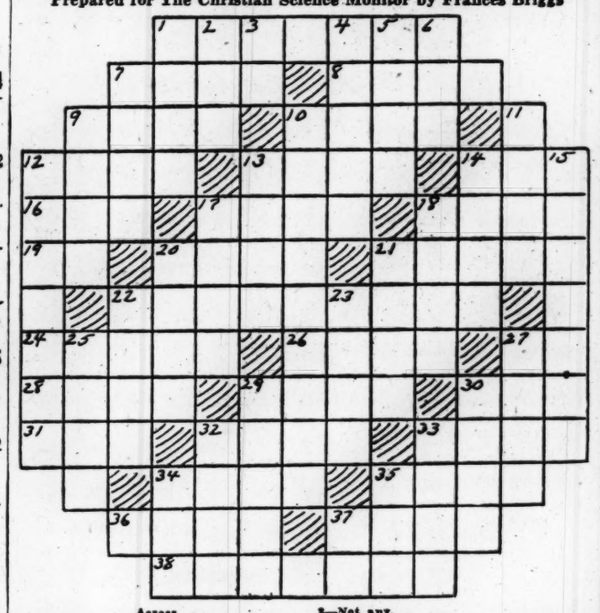
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird has flipperlike wings and plantigrade feet?
7—Game of hockey as played on roller skates with rubber ball is called what?
8—What Biblical territory was east of the Dead Sea?
9—What is an armored car with caterpillar tractor and mounted with guns?
10—With great ability.
12—What bird is mentioned in many legends of American Indians (pl.)?
13—What is a silver coin of Italy?
14—What is principal character in a Milne comedy?
16—Not bright.
17—What state in Brazil is center of rubber industry?
18—What is name of a size of type?
19—What is a symbol for yttrium?
20—What musical instrument in "Jack and the Beanstalk" played of itself?
21—Casey danced what with strawberry blonde, according to the song?
22—The Marryots were characters in what Noel Coward play?
24—Who wrote "The Minister's Wooing"?
26—Crafts.
27—Vice-President (abbr.).
28—What was it that Mark Antony wanted his countrymen to lend him?
29—Nautical mile is what?
30—What is a corded fabric?
31—The grunting cow is what?
32—What is the ocean often called?
33—What is first name of Miss Dartle, Dickens character?
34—Cape of Good Hope was discovered by what Portuguese navigator?
35—In "Little Boy Blue," the little toy soldier is red with what?
36—Reality.
37—What is a flexible tube for conveying water?
38—Who was companion of Shadrach and Abednego?

Down

1—What coloratura soprano was born at Cannes, France?
2—What leather is used especially in sporting shoes?
3—Not any.
4—What do you call something which overshadows?
5—What is a city of Kansas, on Neosho River?
6—What is a negative vote?
7—What tree has been called "prince of the vegetable kingdom"?
9—Taunt.
10—An aileron would be found on what (pl.)?
11—Who once occupied the whole of Great Britain and were in many places displaced by Britons (sing.)?
12—A long wandering or series of travels is called what?
13—Who is hero of a Byron poem of same name?
14—A shag is what?
15—What Cossack chief is hero of another Byron poem?
17—What do you call the close setting of jewels in which no gold shows?
18—What are large floating leaves of an aquatic plant?
20—What are hawthorn berries?
21—What is the practical unit of electric power?
22—What is largest county of Eire?
23—Harvest.
25—What is an Arabian tambourine?
27—What is a garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat?
29—Who was author of the poem "Lamia"?
30—What is national flower of England?
32—To cut into small cubes.
33—What plant is used in making mats, seats of chairs, etc.?
34—What is a barrier to check the flow of a stream?
35—What is the bird of prey in Arabian and Persian legend?
37—What is an exclamation of surprise?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

How to Speak English in England

American fliers spend considerable time in the States learning the names and tactics of British planes, but once in England, they have to learn all over again. Here is a sample of RAF vocabulary in that field:

Hurrybird—the Hurricane.
Wimpy—Wellington bomber.
Lank — a Lancaster bomber.
Lizzie — a Westland Lysander.
Blenberg — a Blenheim bomber.
on the deck — a Blenberg just over the factory chimneys.
faithful Annie — a twin-engined Avro Anson.
airscrew—a propellor.
Hampy—a Hampden bomber.
Spit—a Spitfire fighter.

The inside dope on anything, from the true service ceiling of a new secret fighter to the location of a tobacconist who will sell you extra large chocolate bars, is known as "the gen" (genuine information). If it turns out to be authentic and reliable, it is pukka gen. If it was just another wrong steer, call it duff gen. When a message comes to your room that Wing Ko wants to see you, the invitation has nothing to do with our Chinese allies—it is a summons to report to the Wing Commander, also known as Winky, and the possible bawling out is known as "having had a strip torn off," or having "been chewed up." Perhaps Winky will assign you to take an exam in aircraft rekko (recognition), which may involve staying up all night studying silhouettes. This is not boning up or cramming, but "swotting." If you get bored with homework, you're "browned off"; if superbored, you're "cheesed off." And if you arrive late for the exam (or late for anything else) and miss it, "you've had it," which of course means you haven't had it.—George Bijur in American Mercury.

FACTS
FIGURES
HIGH WYCOMBE, ENGLAND, REQUIRES ITS MAYORS TO BE WEIGHED BEFORE ENTERING UPON THEIR DUTIES.
IT'S A FACT
IN KOREA IF A MAN MEETS HIS WIFE ON THE STREET CUSTOM REQUIRES HIM TO IGNORE HER COMPLETELY AND PASS HER AS THOUGH SHE WERE A STRANGER.
A POUND OF OIL OF ROSES COSTS ABOUT $175 AND REQUIRES 8 TONS OF ROSES TO MAKE.
SYNTHETIC OIL OF ROSES MADE OF COAL AND OIL, COSTS ABOUT 22 DOLLARS A POUND.
ROSES
K-parrs

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Air Jet Can Drive A Propellerless Airplane?

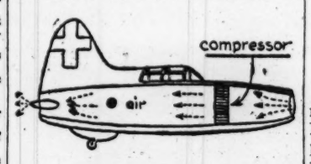
The jet-propelled plane may be considered a sort of a distant cousin to the rocket ship. At all events, it has no airscrew (propeller) and depends for its motive power on the thrust resulting from the ejection of gases.

Indeed, jet propulsion may aptly be compared to the flight of a skyrocket which zooms from the earth when the burning of the propelling charge of powder forms gas under pressure which rushes out through a small opening at the base of the skyrocket case.

In the jet-propelled plane, however, there is no powder charge to be burned to produce the gas pressure, and the craft is provided with conventional airplane wings to support it in flight.

A jet-propelled plane made in Italy was a low-wing monoplane equipped with outward retracting landing gear and weighing nearly six tons. It seated a pilot and one passenger, one behind the other, in an enclosed cockpit.

The principle of its operation was simple. The air enters through a circular opening at the



nose of the plane into a chamber of greater diameter than the orifice. The air expands on entering and passes into a motor-driven air compressor located about a third of the way back in the fuselage or body of the plane. The compressor may be of the internal-combustion turbine type.

The air, after being compressed and heated, is ejected through a small duct with a controlled outlet, located in the tail of the plane. The hot exhaust gases from the air compressor motor are ejected from the same duct and do their bit in helping to propel the plane.

In tests in Italy, the plane averaged about 130 miles per hour in flight, and on one occasion covered a distance of 168 miles with pilot, one passenger, and a pouch of mail.

—W. P. Keasbey

It's From a Photograph—Not a Painting!

Simple and yet effective is this scene captured by John Bowman, Mayville, N. Y. The reproduction retains some of the cloud formations that aid in balancing the picture.

In Lighter Vein

Hardware and Eggs

A York Beach, Maine, hardware merchant sells fresh eggs as a sideline. Over the display the enterprising merchant has placed a sign which reads:

Believe it or not, we sell more fresh eggs than any other hardware store in the country.

Zero in Food Value

At an afternoon tea an overplump matron was partaking generously of the tiny round sugared cakes.

"Aren't you afraid to eat so many of them?" inquired a friend.

"Not at all," replied the other. "They aren't fattening. They're just the 'holes' out of doughnuts."

Profit Goes to Bonds

Huntington (W. Va.) Herald Dispatch

Huntington, West Va.

The economic philosophy of an 80-year-old man who lives simply in retirement and has "no desire or urge to accumulate money" has led one of Huntington's oldest businesses to match dollar-for-dollar the War Bond purchases of its 50 employees through the pay roll allotment plan.

The company is the Thomas O'Neill Machine Shop, Inc., where the workers are investing 12 per cent of their pay in bonds. For every bond an employee buys, the company gives him one. Altogether, about $2,000 a month is going into War Bonds.

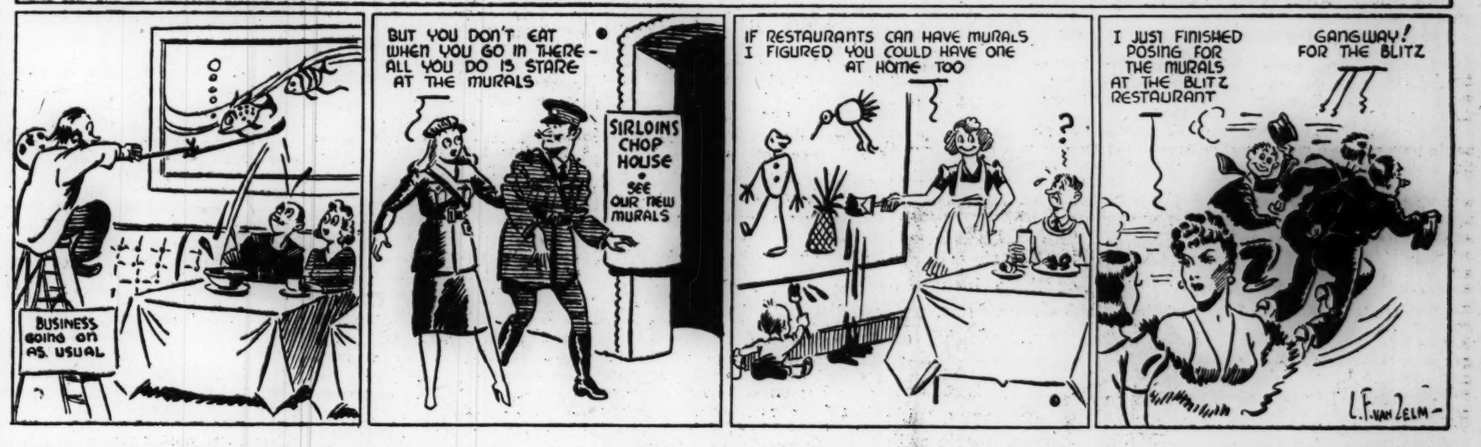
In the absence of Thomas O'Neill, retired founder and president of the company, Secretary-Treasurer Otto Stettler explained the profit-sharing plan.

"Our position is unusual and we shouldn't make faces at other firms that can't do as much," Mr. Stettler said modestly. . . . We are into something—this great war—we have to get out of it. It takes money. Furthermore, 85 per cent of our business is from war orders, and we all feel since we are making our money that way we owe it to the Government to support the war with bonds. . . . Personally I don't think we are doing so much. We get it all back in loyalty and hard work and from the satisfaction their bonds bring them."

Largest Coral Reef

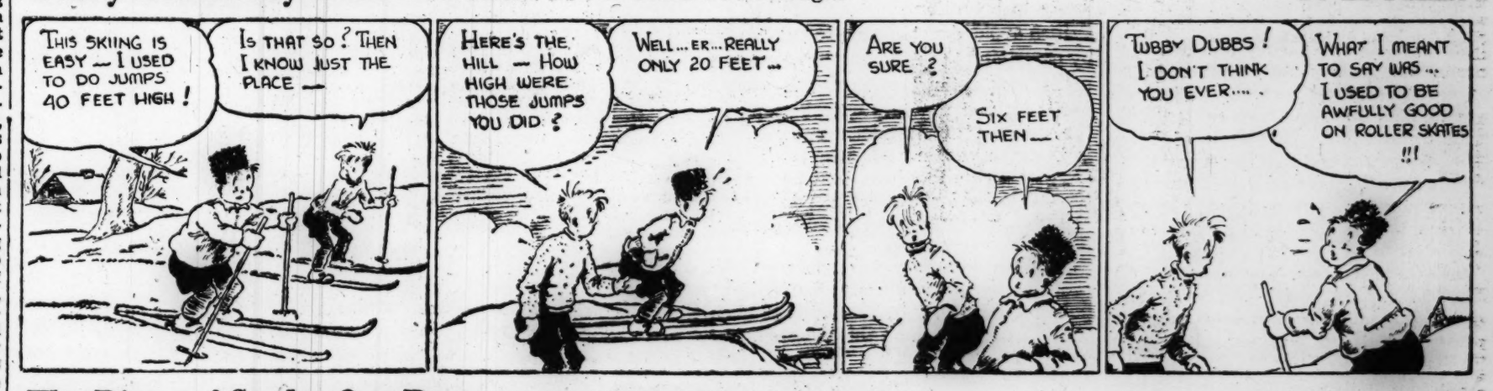
The Great Barrier Reef, guarding the northeast coast of Australia for 1200 miles, is the largest coral reef in the world.

NEWS ITEM— BRITISH ARE ATTEMPTING TO ALLEVIATE MONOTONY OF FOOD BY PAINTING MORE FASCINATING MURALS ON RESTAURANT WALLS.


BUSINESS going on AS USUAL
BUT YOU DON'T EAT WHEN YOU GO IN THERE - ALL YOU DO IS STARE AT THE MURALS
SIRLOINS CHOP HOUSE
SEE OUR NEW MURALS
IF RESTAURANTS CAN HAVE MURALS I FIGURED YOU COULD HAVE ONE AT HOME TOO
I JUST FINISHED POSING FOR THE MURALS AT THE BLITZ RESTAURANT
GANGWAY! FOR THE BLITZ
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Second . . . or Third . . . Thought*

By Le Pelley


THIS SKIING IS EASY — I USED TO DO JUMPS 40 FEET HIGH!
IS THAT SO? THEN I KNOW JUST THE PLACE —
HERE'S THE HILL — HOW HIGH WERE THOSE JUMPS YOU DID?
WELL... ER... REALLY ONLY 20 FEET...
ARE YOU SURE?
SIX FEET THEN —
TUBBY DUBBS! I DON'T THINK YOU EVER.....
WHAT I MEANT TO SAY WAS... I USED TO BE AWFULLY GOOD ON ROLLER SKATES !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Could Hardly Believe My Eyes!*

By Rodgers

My visit to the ol' butcher shop started me thinking about the days before my friend went away to war-
Oh boy! No meat or bone shortages in those days!
No sir-e-e All the bones you wanted - just for the asking.
"Oh! Oh! Where did he come from?" I wondered-

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Desert Daydream*

By The Hagers

The two sahuaros, Chlo and Flo, Cried, "Help poor Casper! You're too slow!"
"I'll take the tire off. Stand still!" "What are you doing, mate?" Twas Bill.
"Say, don't you know that ducks can't climb?" "You woke me up, Bill, just in time.
I was the victim of a scheme. Those two sahuaros made me dream."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uniting for Victory

The world of the United Nations is emerging from the mists of rumor. The important announcements promised in the next few hours are expected to cover new Allied consultations on conducting the war and to dispel the atmosphere of uncertainty in which divisions and rumors of divisions have appeared to flourish.

Some of the decisions needing to be made are clear to everyone: the degree and form of co-ordination among the United Nations, particularly as to the closer association of Russia and China with Britain and America; the rechartering of strategy, now that the Axis is plainly on the defensive; how much effort is to be put forth in the Pacific; plans to deal with Hitler's submarine offensive; and the clearing up of political rows, such as those over French Africa and Yugoslavia.

Possibly all of these questions will not be settled at once. Nor will military and naval decisions be disclosed whenever they are made. But it is to be hoped that definite steps are being taken to weld the United Nations into more visible and active unity. Closer coordination with Russia and China and some firm, clear-cut leadership regarding North Africa are two things eminently desirable.

Military affairs are closely and necessarily related to these political matters. Co-ordination is more than ever required now that the United Nations are passing to the offensive. So long as the United States was merely holding back the Japanese in the Pacific, Russia was trying to contain the Nazi thrust East, Britain was defending her home bases, the Middle East and India, and China was battling to survive, it was relatively easy for each to do its own fighting. But as they pass to the offensive and form rings around the two ends of the Axis the necessity for their respective segments to be tightly joined will become plain.

Likewise the opening of the Allied offensive raises special political problems which accent the need for unity. Even the beginnings of success in French Africa have evoked dissensions which must be overcome by new emphasis on common goals. Indeed, looking at the picture from any angle one sees that the closer the Allied nations move to victory the sharper becomes the need for visible aims and workable machinery to preserve the unity which will be required to win the peace.

Size of the Army

The nub of the manpower problem in America hinges on the size of the Army, and, contrary to a rather general impression, it seems no final decision on this point has been made. It must be made, and soon, if the manpower policies of Commissioner McNutt, the production goals of Mr. Nelson and the farm program of Secretary Wickard are to have meaning.

Last November, Secretary of War Stimson announced that the Army goal was to have 7,500,000 men in uniform by the end of 1943. Taken with the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard that meant a total somewhere above 10,000,000 under arms. For a nation of 130,000,000, and under the measurements used in former wars, that seemed reasonable. Now, however, from behind the doors of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, comes word that the Army wishes to raise its sights to include 8,500,000 men.

The primary question for decision is not whether America is simply an arsenal supplying the fighting men of its allies with the implements of war or itself a chief power in the field. That decision has been made for America by events. In the Pacific, for example, it must fight through with Navy, Marines, and Army before it can even begin the job of supplying the vast Chinese manpower. In the European and African theaters, American soldier-power is definitely needed.

So the decision is primarily one of balance: how much manpower in the production line, how much in the fighting line. It is a decision that depends upon two things—strategy and reserves. There must be enough well-trained troops to carry out the strategy decided upon; there must be reserves to meet contingencies of war.

The Army, the Production Chief, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Manpower Commissioner all can state their needs and opinions, but in the end the decision will have to be made where all the factors of the picture are seen and can be weighed and a balance achieved—in other words, in the office of the Commander in Chief. American war efforts will attain more steadiness when that final decision is made.

Shooting at Marseille

Paradoxically, revolt at Marseille is less surprising but more dramatic than it would be at almost any other point in France. It was here in 1792 that Barbaroux's "six hundred Marseillais" began their march to Paris with a song on their lips that was to become part of the cultural heritage of free peoples the world over. The people of Marseille were likewise singing rebelliously 150 years later when Admiral Leahy arrived in the Mediterranean port to inspect Red Cross shipments of food; in his honor they sang "Tipperary," for want of an American song, and without regard to Nazi musical taste.

Now they have been doing some shooting that is echoing around the world. Faced with an order to evacuate an area housing 40,000 persons, the patriots at Marseille dug up their firearms and let loose at any Nazis who approached. The citizens refused to see their homes razed to provide Nazi fortifications. But Marseille had been far from quiet, even before Laval's order became known. Continuous opposition to the Vichy regime, whether under Marshal Pétain or Traitor Laval, has kept Marseille in ferment. Thus to support their action, Vichy and the Nazis claim to have arrested thousands in recent months.

Much more than has now happened has been coming for a long time. Something like this will one day spread over France, for back of it lies not simply the uncontrollable emotions of once-free Frenchmen, but the knowledge that the sheer might of their oppressor's war machine is being matched everywhere by the power that right can marshal against it. Though this flare-up may be swiftly smothered, or though the Nazis may be propagandizing it for their own purposes, progressive United Nations successes can make it a forerunner of general revolt in France.

"But Never Jam Today"

If Americans do not want to become a nation of Mother Hubbards with scanty cupboards they will refrain from trying to stock up on supplies now placed under the authority of the Office of Price Administration by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. The latest of these include canned milk, some fruit products, processed fish, jellies, jams. Rationing of such commodities may make a shortage of them practically painless. But hoarding of them can make an abundance seem like lack.

Some people criticize the authorities for announcing the names of articles likely to be rationed. They recall the British avoided a stampede to buy soap by describing the rationing measure as a "nutmeg ration" until it had been perfected and put into operation. But the attitude of American authorities is that the people "can take it." And anyway a rule requiring that each ration-book holder declare his current stocks of any rationed commodity helps to discourage hoarding.

Possibly, since jam is on the list of probable items for future rationing, the public will be usefully reminded of the White Queen's rule on this delicacy, as propounded to Alice, in "Through the Looking Glass": "The rule is, jam tomorrow, and jam yesterday, but never jam today." The White Queen had some of the logic of the average hoarder, who, being accustomed to plenty of jam for himself yesterday, insists on plenty of jam for himself for tomorrow, and winds up with no jam for the rest of us today.

If you recall the days when you used to go to the village store and ask for some of Miz Doolittle's butter, or if that's all gone, then some of Aunt Sairey White's with the maple leaf on it, then you're an Old Timer.

Officials in places as far apart as Los Angeles and Boston call attention to the gasoline and rubber consumed by stop signs at quiet corners. And there's time and electricity. Why not turn 'em off for the duration?

The men's locker rooms have huge gaps and open spaces and the women's are overflowing into the corridors. And the question now is whether Jenny will give up her locker when Joe comes back.

Washington recommends that each farmer stock a pond with fish to insure a supplementary meat supply. But how will he keep us city folks away while he's hoeing corn?

Our Readers Say—

A Smoking Room in Grammar School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A grammar school in Shelby County, Tennessee, has set aside a room where seventh and eighth grade boys can smoke. Parents gave consent after the boys had broken school rules by smoking on the campus. The teachers held a conference with the boys about the matter, it is reported, and agreed to furnish a smoking room if the boys brought notes from parents approving it. Nine boys brought the notes.

Presumably the parents think it somehow makes it all right for boys to smoke (these are 12 to 14 years old) if the smoking is done openly, in a specified place, with parental and school teachers' consent.

Or perhaps the parents reason that to remove the secrecy from smoking will remove its allure to the boys.

A generation ago we were taught that nicotine is harmful, that it retards growth and dulls perception. Why don't all public schools teach the harmful effects of nicotine?

Recently, a school superintendent remarked that the law of his State "required" schools to teach the harmful effects of alcohol and nicotine. "But we don't do it," he said.

There are more serious questions to be considered today, some may contend. Smoking, they may dismiss with a wave of the hand, as the school superintendent did. But—a smoking room in a grammar school, for boys 12 to 14 years old. That's "serious."

Chicago — G. M.

[Editor's note—Subsequent to the events referred to in the above letter, a higher school authority forbade the establishment of a children's smoking room, but the astonishing fact remains that the parents of nine boys approved their smoking in such a room.]

"Only Citizens Need Apply"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are two British women, mother and daughter, belonging to your friendly Allies. We want to help Uncle Sam more than anything else in the world—but by an ironical twist of fate, when present laws say we can, the war may be over. We have been here three years; we have our first papers; we need two years more to obtain full naturalization. Bereft of this little slip of paper, we must wait, gnashing our teeth, watching the millions leave for the services and the munition factories to win the war. Everywhere we go, everywhere we ask, every ad. we read, they say, "only citizens need apply." All that is left to us poor refugees are the leavings in the garbage cans of employment, the three-dollar-a-week jobs no one else will pick up. When will it change? When can we straighten our backs and sharpen our tools, and stand equal with U. S. citizens in the great fight for liberty? — REFUGEES

Asheville, N. C.

"Together"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The First Lieutenant with American parachute troops in training who wrote his mother the beautiful letter which she so kindly shared with others through The Christian Science Monitor has given us a great foundation for team work. Edward Everett Hale said: "Together is the most inspiring word in the English language—coming together means beginning, keeping together means progress, and working together means success." Our soldier boy suggests we get together in prayer, thereby proving true success.

Evansville, Ind. — (Mrs.) NELLE J. WILCOX

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Glass-Model of the Third Reich

American books on Nazi Germany—of which there is no lack—can be divided into two groups, those describing the outward appearance of life in the Third Reich, and those dealing with its fundamentals. To the first group belong most of the books written by newspapermen. Almost without exception they are accurate, lively and substantial pieces. Yet, they are human rather than objective documents because the personality of their authors determines their observations as well as their conclusions.

The other group consists of scholarly studies on specific aspects of Naziism, such as its governmental system, its economic, social, or educational institutions, and so on. The facts presented by books of this group and the conclusions at which their authors arrive are as a rule unimpeachable.

However, they rarely reach a wide circle of readers. They are written in too technical a style and they charge the reader with the task of translating abstract formulae into concrete life. They are more in the nature of blueprints, the arbitrary signs and symbols of which do not convey much meaning to the uninitiated.

Thus, there has been a marked need for another type of book on Germany, one that would unite the advantages of both blueprint and impressionistic painting and avoid the shortcomings of either type. A glass model of the Third Reich was wanted, something like the glass-made automobile motor at the World's Fair in New York, that would allow everyone to study shape, size and arrangement of the sundry parts, and their functioning.

William Ebenstein, assistant professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, presents us with such a glass model of Germany under Hitler. THE NAZI STATE (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, $2.75) is a true-to-the-scale and true-to-detail reproduction of the original. In building his model, the author uses exclusively material "made in Germany." He quotes none but Nazi sources—textbooks, scientific journals, announcements, regulations, edicts and laws, all issued after January, 1933.

Professor Ebenstein shows the Third Reich's State, local and party institutions, its ideological forces and the men at the switches. About these men there are no human interest stories or gossip in the book; they are presented as "functionaries" in the deeper sense of the word. But they are not more pleasant to look at, for that. E. S. P.

What Do WE Know About Rationing?

Down the Middle of the Road

What Will We Remember Longest?

By Erwin D. Canham

With all the horrors and dishonors of our time, there are also plenty of glories. These we must remember. We have discovered new well-springs of hardihood, courage, and sacrifice. Finest of all, of course, have been the actions of simple, often unprepared men, called upon to engage in types of warfare without parallel in all the many centuries of human history. These men, so recently working as clerks and farmers and college boys, have mastered in the swamps of New Guinea and a dozen other places an experience almost impossible for us to visualize.

Then, too, the men who go to sea in merchant ships have shown magnificent heroism. These men it was whose trade union was Communist-dominated. These men on our waterfronts have often caused citizens to draw aside their skirts in disdain. These men are often of foreign birth, little education, less opportunity. Yet these men go down to face the submarines—go down to the sea when they know the perils—go down again and again after having been torpedoed. They get few medals and wear no fine uniforms. But they play as vital a role as any in the great saga of our times.

One could mention this great resurgence of human heroism as the transcendent experience of our times. Certainly it is a tremendous fact. Yet perhaps it is not the thing we will remember longest. Nor will we remember before all else the stoicism and stanchness of civilian populations. Their sacrifices will be soon forgotten. What is a pound of butter less, a year hence? Are not the British on the whole, glorying in the life of austerity?

* * *

The ordeal of certain nations—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway, or even France—will be long remembered. And the Jews in the years to come will wear noble wound stripes, will take on a dignity and a glory which even they have scarce shown before. But even these achievements will not necessarily be the things most greatly to impress our civilization.

No, for the longest memory, the deepest impact upon our ways of life down the years ahead, I think we shall have to look to the new achievements of women. May it not be that the place of women in the basic life of our civilization has turned another historic corner?

The gradual freeing of women came to one decisive turning in Britain, America, and the Scandinavian countries in the years just before and after the end of the last century. The spiritual status of woman was reaffirmed and broadened by an American woman. This spiritual redefinition undoubtedly led to all the rest. And the steady march of women reached a high climax with the granting of the franchise. But it had still not come all the way.

It has remained for the ordeal of this war to bring woman forward to her fullest capacities. Women in the armed services—all of them—women in the factories, on the farms, in offices and shops. Women everywhere, doing work always before reserved for men, and doing it extremely well. What a shock and challenge to Americans of only a few years ago would have been the Waacs and Waves. How utterly unbelievable!

* * *

It is important in all this to keep woman's home responsibilities clear. Men have a responsibility in the home, too, but it is not precisely the same. And so in her life at the lathe, in uniform, and in public office woman must reserve time and energy and devotion for the preservation of home and motherhood. Doubtless much can be done helpfully with crèches and nursery schools and mechanization of home living. A good deal of household drudgery can be eliminated. But when all this has been done, the distinctive and heroic contribution of wife and mother to the bases of society must still be forthcoming.

Woman will undoubtedly meet these dual needs of the hour. And, in the long years ahead, we will remember these short years of ordeal as the period when women rose to full stature. For our civilization will never be the same again. Another silver cord has broken. There may be a certain amount of readjustment when the war is over. But we can never put back the pieces again. We have crossed a decisive line in the history of the race. The lords of creation who wore the trousers are no more; everybody wears trousers now. Remember the man that Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told about last week? A public official, inspecting a war plant, said to an executive: "Look at that youngster, it's hard to tell whether it's a boy or a girl."

"It's a girl, and she is my daughter," said the executive.

"My dear sir, I would not have been so outspoken if I had known you were her father."

"I am not her father; I'm her mother."

And so a new day has dawned. Some won't like it, but if you ask us, we think the new day has dawned clear.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hawaii Today and Tomorrow

Copies of the holiday issue of that remarkably handsome publication "Paradise of the Pacific," Hawaii's illustrated monthly magazine, provide, perhaps, the best all-over picture we have yet had of what has happened in that land since Dec. 7, 1941.

It is interesting to recall what happened after the first shock and confusion. A few hurried as quickly as possible to California, but most stayed where they were and buckled down to their manifold duties.

Of course, life in Hawaii has changed, although the weather is eternally the same. The "real thing" finally came and the people responded. Construction of many types has been necessary; barbed-wire barricades are seen everywhere; the local police reserve has been brought to a new efficiency; barracks for evacuation in time of possible renewed attacks are to be seen in many a secluded valley.

The shadow of a grim time hangs over our paradise, but the dream of a glorious tomorrow is there also. It is probable Hawaii will never be quite the same again. She will be better, with a spirit tempered by the knowledge that once she lay in the shadows and acquitted herself with a high fortitude.—*New York Herald Tribune*

The Wide Horizon

Demont's World Peace Plan

By Norton Webb

One day in a Paris Left Bank bookshop I picked up a volume by a well-known French jurist, Henri Demont. The book had been mentioned to me as a criticism of the League of Nations and presenting a novel plan by Maitre Demont for a General Society of Nations. After glancing through its pages I decided to interview Monsieur Demont. And so a few days later found me with him in his *cabinet de travail* in the rue de Rennes, near the Gare Montparnasse.

M. Demont, I discerned at once, was a humanitarian with definite ideas about the well-being of his fellow men. Quickly giving me a succinct reason for his criticism of the League of Nations, he said: "The few men who conceived the League did not have the international wisdom to see that after the World War (One) the ignoble and brutal forces always causing these catastrophes should have been boldly and definitely throttled by them then and there. Instead, they created a League giving legality to these forces which will provoke a much greater war than that of 1914-18. And this, please note, has been my unchanged view for these fifteen years since Versailles."

* * *

The fundamental mistake in framing the League of Nations, M. Demont contended, was not resting its structure on Justice and Law. He then told me his ideas sprang from the conviction peoples do not really hate each other but contrarily were ready in this age under proper sponsorship to practice international fraternity. The only obstacle was opposition in various nations from entrenched minorities.

To achieve his ideals of a universal body to maintain definite and lasting peace, M. Demont insisted nations must, like individuals, first subscribe to the fact each possesses certain natural rights and duties one to another. Duties, the French jurist held, rest wholly on reciprocal love between peoples. Justice, kindness and goodness—these must be made practicable. For to love one another was in his view the most elementary duty of men and nations.

The first step in this plan of Maitre Demont towards a sound society of men is an adequate system of law between countries and elaboration of a world constitution. The guiding principles underscored to achieve such are reason, wisdom and honesty—all drawing their justification from moral forces. To insure the protection peoples demand and must have, for example, there must be created a Police of the Nations to operate without engendering strife. And international law must be rewritten to include four codes as the cornerstone of a General Society of Nations:

1. Code of the Nations or Peoples' Law or International World Code. Setting forth rights and duties between nations whose maintenance will regulate world-order.
2. World Penal Code. Defining penalties for international rights and duties.
3. World Police Code. Establishing a world police ministry, control and special supervisory commissions.
4. World Labor Code. Universalizing and unifying all labor laws relating to women, children and old people.

* * *

His world constitution would call for legislative, executive and judicial branches. Its provisions would demand surrender of certain sovereign rights but none proved legitimate for any country's individual well-being and progress. The legislative would consist of a Senate of the Nations acting as a directing organ for the world society and would comprise five members elected directly by the people in both small and large nations on an equal footing. All members must speak a common language. The judiciary would comprise an International Tribunal and a World Assize Court. The executive would be vested in Police of the Nations directing three distinct police forces: land, sea and air.

In the economic sphere Maitre Demont proposes a single paper world currency—not backed by gold but the dual "universal treasure" of labor and natural wealth. Before the creation of this currency, however, measures must be taken like accumulating reserves of the new money in a Universal Bank supervised by the world society's senate, issuance of world securities and liquidation of all international debts. The Demont volume traces steps to show this would eliminate taxes, abolish international exchange red tape and help world prosperity in general. Of course, the world has moved forward considerably since my talk with M. Demont. But this does not detract from its being a notable document.

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